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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Bombardment of Paris Begun.

Congress of European Powers Proposed.

Lawlessness Prevailing Throughout France.

Gustave Flourens Arrested for Insurrection in Paris.

Soissons Capitulates to the Prussians.

Southern France Attempting a Separate Government with Marseilles as Capital.

FRANCE.

Gustav Flourens Prosecuted.

Tours, October 17.—The latest intelligence from Paris states that Gustav Flourens has been prosecuted for calling out the Garde Mobile and inciting himself at their head and going to the Hotel de Ville with insurrectionary motives.

Balloon Mails.

MARSEILLES, October 16, *via* LONDON, October 17.—The balloon which left Paris at seven o'clock this morning with four passengers and two sacks of mails alighted here at two o'clock this afternoon. Garland, the pilot, reports that Paris is still courageous. A battle occurred on Saturday, the 15th, outside the walls, wherein 1,000 Prussians were killed.

Kossuty Going to Madrid.

TOURS, October 17.—M. Kossuty, who recently arrived here from Paris, will go to Madrid on a secret mission. M. Laurier has been sent to London on an important mission.

GAMBETTA this morning started for LYONS and Besancon. This is regarded as a step in opposition of the journals and against those cities. The Patriote de Lyons yesterday reviewed him and Glais-Bizoin. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Lawlessness—Lefevre Returns to Vienna.

TOURS, October 17.—Many of the local authorities in different parts of France are arriving to notify the Government of the lawlessness in their respective districts and the difficulty of preserving order.

M. LEFEVRE has returned to VIENNA on a special mission from Jules Favre. There is no official news from there, but it is said that the Prussians have established their headquarters there.

THE French garrison at Wattlescheim, near New Breisach, recently proposed to the commandant to surrender. The latter promptly refused.

The Separate Federation of Southern France Condemned.

TOURS, October 17.—The *Constitutionnel* denounces the contemplated project for the separate federation of the southern departments, with Marseilles for the capital, and condemns the Provisional Government for not immediately repressing the movement.

A SPECIAL from Marseilles says that it has been proposed as the successor of Roland as Governor of the Bank of France.

Arms Seized.

TOURS, October 17.—The authorities have seized all the arms not contracted for in the steamer Ville de Paris. The prices will be fixed by the War Department and the arms then be paid for. Arms reaching France not according to contract will be refused.

BOMBELSKI was recently tendered the command of all the armies of France, excepting those around Paris and at Metz. It is said he declined, but has accepted the command of the army of the north, and goes to Lille to-day to organize his troops. Bourbaki assures the government that the General commanding the army of the Loire is entirely capable.

THERE are most contradictory reports concerning the Prussian and French armies near Orleans. Both sides are receiving reinforcements. The mutinous authorities of Alsis, whom the Prussians threatened to execute have been liberated.

Troops Preparing for Defense.

ROUEN, October 16, *via* LONDON, October 17.—The news that the Prussians are marching into Normandy caused active measures here for the defense of the city. The National and Mobile Guards have taken the field, with some regiments of regular troops, to repel any attack. With the fall of Rouen communication between Northern and Southern France would be severed.

What the Archbishop of Tours Thinks of Garibaldi.

TOURS, October 17.—The Archbishop of Tours publishes a denial of the statement of a Tours correspondent of the London *News* that he went to meet Garibaldi on his arrival. The Archbishop says he denounces Garibaldi an adversary of the church and refused to meet him officially.

THE *Moniteur* publishes a singular report, made by Rouher in 1866, on persons whose names had been suggested in connection with the Ministry of the Interior. Another report found in the Tuileries speaks plainly with regard to Haussman, Pietre, Magne and other prominent men of the Empire.

Heavy Cannonading near Thionville

The following dispatches have been received:

"METTENBERG, LUXEMBURG, October 16—Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Thionville and Metz. Within a few days Thionville has been reinforced and supplied with fresh provisions.

ST. QUENTIN, October 17.—A balloon from Paris has just been landed at Billy, near Marle, bringing many letters and official dispatches."

ENGLAND.

Bombardment of Paris Begun.

LONDON, October 17.—Three opening shots of the Prussian bombardment of Paris were fired from Bellevue on Friday, the 14th inst.

LONDON, October 16.—An unconfirmed dispatch to-day states that the bombardment of Paris was commenced on Saturday. It is rumored that the American General Burnside, upon his late visit in the city of Paris, was the bearer of propositions from the Prussian headquarters granting an armistice of twenty days to allow time for an election to be held by the French people for members of the Constituent Assembly, who could definitely settle terms of peace. During the armistice King William would allow Paris to be revictualled.

Official Report of the Capture of Soissons.

LONDON, October 17.—The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin reports by the capitulation of Soissons 4,000 French prisoners. The Prussian army was to enter the city yesterday.

Proposed Congress of European Powers.

LONDON, October 17.—M. Thiers, in his interview with Gortschakoff at St. Petersburg, suggested a congress of the European powers, of which Russia shall be a member. The reply of the Imperial Government is that if it joins in the congress the revision of the treaty of 1856, disarming the Russian fleets from the Black Sea, and other restrictions upon her, must be counted upon.

Evacuation of Beaugency.

LONDON, October 18.—A dispatch from ROUEN announces that after the engagements at ESTIN, near ROUEN, the Prussians evacuated BEAUGENCY, and retreated southeasterly towards ORLEANS, where they will undoubtedly make a stand and attempt to check the French pursuit.

The Advance of Prince Albrecht.

The column south of the Seine, under Prince Albrecht, steadily advances towards ROUEN. The direct operations of the retreat of the Prussians towards GISORS terminates the movement against ROUEN through the valley of ANDELY.

French Fleet Assembling at Dunkirk.

The French fleet is again assembling off DUNKIRK. This fact, coupled with the unexpected arrival of an ironclad in the North Sea, causes the Germans to again remove lights and restore torpedoes and other obstacles in the ELBE. The squadron in the North Sea is accompanied by flat-bottomed boats. The Germans apprehend mischief.

Typhoid Fever at Metz Growing Worse.

LONDON, October 17.—Among the captures by the Prussians at Orleans were several soldiers belonging to a corps with the novel name of the Body Guard of the Republican Governments.

ON the 10th a bomb fired from Fort Valerien fell in the bed room of Napoleon the First at St. Cloud, destroying the famous mirrors.

THE French flag captured at METZ has been forwarded to King WILLIAM, at MAINZ, by Prince Frederick Charles.

ADVICES from METZ state that the epidemics in and around the city are growing worse.

A REGIMENT of artillery from LYONS has been promptly suppressed.

THE Hamburg-American steamer Thuringia, while proceeding from Greenock to Hamburg, was pursued by several vessels of the French fleet. In escaping she ran down a collier which immediately sank. No lives lost.

THE *Tablet*, a Catholic organ, to-day prints protests of the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI against Italian encroachments on Roman territory.

The Bombardment of St. Cloud.

LONDON, October 17.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from BERLIN, says: The bombardment of St. Cloud is condemned by the sentimental evening papers here. Your correspondent considers the very ones who deplore the necessity for bombarding Paris.

Relief for the Paris Wounded.

The Empress Dowager of Brazil has contributed 1,000 florens for the relief of the German wounded.

Scarcity of Arms in France.

special to the Herald:]

LONDON, October 17.—A letter from TOURS of the 14th says: There is great lack of arms. After the loss of 200,000 stand of arms the government sent to England to repair the loss by the purchase of as many rifles as possible. They obtained some, but nothing like the number anticipated. When the French agents arrived at Birmingham they found that the Prussian authorities in England had advanced large sums of money on all the arms of any value. It was then said, with special agreement that the mortgages should be foreclosed if sales were made to the French. The Prussian agents were only able to pick up casualties not covered by a bill of sale. France now offers to buy any number of rifles in America at 250 francs each, delivered in a French port.

Prussians in Rouen.

LONDON, October 17.—A letter from ROUEN of the 12th says: There is a curious contrast in the appearance of the city since the occupation by the Germans. On the broad street of LONDON City, monsieur, Madame, chaplets, rosaries and pictures of the Pope are still displayed, while the shop windows of the CORSO are filled only with portraits of Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi. The Swiss guards and Papal Gendarmerie still lounge around the Vatican. The influx and egress of the priests and nobility at first looked interesting. The Transeverin is more turbulent, and it was the scene of a deplorable disorder instigated by peasant from St. AGNOLA village, probably drunk or mad, run a muck against all the priests he met, brandishing vengeance and flourishing a dagger. He stabbed three priests, one dangerously. He was secured by the gendarmes and will be punished with the full rigor of the law.

LAST week an Israelite named COHEN invoked the intervention of the authorities to obtain the restitution of his son GOLDSCHMIDT, who had been detained by the priests since 1861, confined first in the house of NEOPHYTES and afterwards in the monastery of SANTA MARIA. The order of the monastery acknowledged to elude the demand for the lad, stating that he had escaped. A monastery gown was discovered in plain clothes, concealed in a private house. The superior of the convent and owner of the house were arrested and consigned for trial.

Fighting Near Rouen.

LONDON, October 17.—There is reason to believe that the army which, according to Soissons 22,000 strong, will attack other strong places in Northern France.

A balloon from Paris, with a quarter of a ton of letters, has fallen at Mesnil Amelot and alighted at VILLENEUVENES with two hundred pounds of correspondence.

A dispatch from the Paris government, extends the time for the payment of commercial bills to November 13.

M. LOUVIER LEAVES TOURS, it is said, on a mission to London.

THERE are reports of fighting near ROUEN. No French war ships have yet been seen off the ELBE.

Troche's Sortie on Saturday.

special to the World.]

LONDON, October 17.—The sortie under TROCHU on Saturday completed the work of driving the Germans from their investing position south and west of PARIS. The troops advanced, under cover of a tremendous cannonade, in three columns upon CHEVILLY, SEVRES and BONDYVAL. The latter was the most serious attack, and the fighting during the day at Petite Bicetre under VON KIRCHBACH. This compelled the BAVARIANS to retreat from BAGNEUX and CHATILLON. Gen. DUCROT'S and VINOY'S troops held stubbornly CHEVILLY and LITRY. The German loss on Saturday is killed, wounded and prisoners and large supplies.

THE Garde Nationale of CHALIS to-day proceeded to ASNIERS, where a force is organizing to attack the line of the north from CHALIS to SOISSONS.

Speech of Garibaldi."

GARIBALDI was yesterday received at HONFLEUR with immense enthusiasm. He reviewed a large force of Garde Mobile Gardes Nationale and franc-tireurs. He made the following animated speech, which was responded to with extreme ardor by the troops and people: "*Soldiers of free France*, I see in your gallant bearing the noble spirit of the army of the United States of Europe—the army of liberty and the army of law. The principles of the old world are demoralized; they are in arms to-day for the last time. Monarchy in Europe fell at SEDAN, and is lying forever in the dust. Those who were not Frenchmen only not Europeans, not Progressists only fled. In SEDAN, as in AMERICA, volunteers, the soldiers of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, the immortal, invincible sons of the Republic, in every part of the earth, took to-day, clad in arms, prostrate us to heaven. With France Europe will rise irrevocably. The parties of FRANCE, the nations of a continent, for the rights of humanity. On, ward, then, on, on, on."

Terrible Destruction at Soissons.

Soissons capitulated only after a most terrible destruction of life and property. Three hundred and fifty houses were laid in ashes. The Prussians encountered desperate resistance from the inhabitants, who fought hand to hand in the streets, and capturing one portet the city house by house. They were driven back through the burning city four times, but were each time as often strongly reinforced and here the French do work by sheer weight of numbers. No quarters were given, and the wounded bayonetted where they fell. Women nursed the sick and wounded soldiers, and aided the invaders. The sacrifice of life was awful. The French loss is 3,000 killed, besides those in the slaughter, and refusing to order an assault, begged the French commander to capitulate in the city. Immediately after the surrender glass works of GOBELIN, and the foundries, mills and arsenals were destroyed.

The press of STUTTGARDT and MANICH ridicule the project of a German Empire.

LONDON, October 17.—Rumors that negotiate paper on Germany, particularly on BERLIN. The attempt to feed this city on the basis of five kilos to a new Prussian loan has resulted in a failure.

IT is rumored Prussia offers profit for the erection of an independent neutral State of Luxemburg, Belgium and Holland, under the brother of the King of Holland, Prince Henry of Orange NASSAU; the annexation of ALSACE and LORRAINE to Germany, and the BOURBONS, of which Prussia guarantees the independence.

BISMARCK is expected at BRUSSELS before Burnside, Sheridan and Minister JONES are in consultation.

CROWDED meetings were held in LONDON last night and to-day, in favor of English intervention in the French-Prussian war. A great procession is to march WEDNESDAY to the house of GLADSTONE, to denounce the Government. It is expected 100,000 men will go.

UNOFFICIAL reports of the negotiations carried on through GEN. CHARLES STUART JULES FAVRE, while rejecting the propositions for cession of territory, is willing to submit the question of peace to arbitration by the Government of the United States.

IT is now recognized in official circles in LONDON that the position of the German armies in FRANCE is no longer such as to justify PRUSSIA in the least in her delights. The *London Standard* denounces GLADSTONE for his inaction, and says AMERICA must now take FIGHTLAND's place and the nation by mediating between FRANCE and GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

Capitulation of Soissons.

BERLIN, October 16.—A dispatch from RHEIMS announces that the French garrisons at SOISSONS has capitulated to the Prussians, after an obstinate defense of four days' duration. The town was badly wrecked by the bombardment from the Prussian batteries on the heights.

Russian Offers to Capitulate.

BERLIN, October 17.—SOISSONS capitulated on Sunday morning and at three o'clock in the afternoon the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG entered the town at the head of his army. The German losses throughout the siege were trifling. Four thousand prisoners and 132 guns were taken.

MARSHAL BAZAINE has made offers of capitulation.

HEAVY reinforcements reach the army before Paris daily.

THE Bologne *Gazette* reports that the rinderpest not only prevails in the camps but is raging in forty or fifty places in the Rhine Valley and has also broken out in Brandenburg.

Harbor Lights Restored.

KONIGSBERG, October 17.—The lights in the harbors of PILAU, BRUSLER and MEINEL have been restored.

Collection of German Unity.

BERLIN, October 17.—The Commissioners of WURTEMBURG and BAVARIA leave for VERSAILLES this week, to enter upon negotiations for the completion of German Unity. The *North German Gazette* counts the basis of peace proposed in the London *Times*.

BELGIUM.

Considered Authentic.

BRUSSELS, October 17.—The report that GEN. BOYER has left METZ for VERSAILLES to negotiate for the surrender of the fortress is considered authentic here.

AUSTRIA.

German Unity.

VIENNA, October 17.—The journals here are nearly unanimous in favor of German unity.

ITALY.

Thiers in Florence.

FLORENCE, October 17.—The notables are quarterly paying their respects to THIERS, who is regarded as the representative of the French Government.

Address of Wm. Cullen Bryant.

NEW YORK, October 17.—WM. CULLEN BRYANT delivered an address this evening at the opening of the ceremonies of the GERMAN Patriotic Ladies' Relief Fund in the room of the Cooper Institute, which were mainly in deprecation of the war, and in favor of relieving the sufferings from the calamities upon the French and German people.

GERMAN LOSSES.

Some Singularities of Losses in Battles.

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, writing from NANCY, states that the losses of the German army during the month of August amounted to 60,000 killed and wounded. In addition there are from 27,000 to 30,000 on the sick list, and from 25,000 to 7,000 were taken prisoners. Taking the maximum figures this brings the loss to the army of effective men up to 91,000. The infantry Guard lost at GRAVELOTTE a quarter of their force. Sadan lost the officers. Only half of the Artillery Guard escaped slaughter, with but four or six officers escaped unhurt. Two regiments of the DRAGOON Guards were so cut up that they had to be consolidated. The 1st regiment of the Cuirassier Regiment found itself at the close of the first day hardly two hundred strong. Of the all belonged to the 1st Corps, the Seventh Army Corps also suffered terribly, as did the Eighth. The fourth Army Corps, after half of the latter, in spite of heavy reinforcements, mustered hardly six hundred men. All this is independent of the losses at SEDAN, half the regiment, and elsewhere. The losses among Germans officers are said to be relatively thirteen as great as among the private men, from their greater conspicuousness.

Brownsville.

special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, October 17, 1870.

River stationary, with 5 feet 6 inches water in the channel. Weather rather cloudy; thermometer 68° at 4 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, October 17, 1870.

River stationary, with twenty inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 68° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, October 17, 1870.

River stationary, with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 67° at 6 P. M. D. C.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Explosion of a Powder Magazine at Alexandria—An Appeal in Behalf of the Pope—The Rebellion at Montevideo, South America, &c., &c.

Powder Magazine Explosion.

ALEXANDRIA, October 17.—A powder magazine exploded at Conseiderck, one of the suburds of this city, yesterday afternoon, and fifty persons were killed and wounded, most of them natives, only three Europeans being killed. Several houses near the scene were utterly destroyed.

An Appeal for the Pope.

BRUSSELS, October 17.—The *Journal* this morning publishes an appeal in favor of the the Pope, issued by Catholics of the various nations now assembled here.

Safe Arrival of the Frankfort.

BERLIN, October 17.—The steamer Frankfort, which left New York on the 20th of September, has arrived at Bremen, having encountered no French gunboats.

Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, October 17.—Mr. Bogally has been elected to Parliament from the Middle Surrey, in place of Hon. Wm. Bruce ☞.

Late Advices from South America

Show that a revolutionary crisis is impending at Montevideo. The Government troops have been driven into the streets and the town is invested by the rebels. The red Government was expected to resign as the popular sympathy had deserted itself for the white party.

The Spanish Throne.

FLORENCE, October 17.—Gen. Cialdini is said to be in favor of the nomination of the Duke of Genoa to the King of Spain.

Fresh Outrages on Foreigners in China.

LONDON, October 17.—Advices from Hong Kong to September 27th are received. Fresh outrages have been perpetrated by the natives on foreigners at Ta Klang, and missionaries are everywhere threatened with violence.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

GLASGOW, October 17.—The steamship Bahaste, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, October 17.—The steamer St. Patrick, from Montreal, arrived yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 17.—Consols [illegible] for money and [illegible] for account. Bonds quiet but steady; 5-20s of '62, 86½; do of '65, 86½; do of '67, 86½; 10-40s, 86½. Stocks quiet but steady; Erie, 18½; Illinois, 114; Great Western 91.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—Cotton buoyant; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d.

Wheat firmer; California 10s 6d, red western 9s 8d; white 9s 10d.

Flour firmer at 25s. Corn 26s 9d. Oats 2s 8d. Barley 4s.

Beef 112s. Lard firmer at 72s. Cheese 60s. Sheet rin middles 60s.

Petroleum—spirits 1s 1d; refined 1s 6½d to 1s 7d.

MANSFIELD, O.

Remarkable Breach of Promise Case—A Sensational Divorce Case to Come Off—Arrest of the Railroad Murderers, Gage and Snyder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 17, 1870.

A most remarkable breach of promise case has just been commenced here by Mary E. McNelly against Michael Nodlock, of this city, Matson and Dirlam, attorneys for plaintiff. Damages, $20,000. Bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The remarkable feature of this case is in the fact that the parties have been living together as man and wife, and have had children, and at least one of these children is married and has children. Among the parties of record is the name of Mrs. Nodlock, the defendant, has lately fallen heir to a large amount of property, and her changed condition has tempted him to move in fresh pastures, which of course has excited the jealousy of the mother of the children, hence the suit.

A DIVORCE case originated in the courts of this county, about a month ago, a divorce from her husband, Thos. Hoyes, for adultery, free-love and cruelty. Hoyes set fire to his house and allowed alimony and the custody of her children. Mrs. Hoyes filed a petition, and by her able attorneys, Burns & Dickey, to set aside the decree so far as alimony and the custody of the children is concerned. The case will come up the November term. From what has leaked out in regard to this case, it promises to be the most sensational character, revealing a depth of moral turpitude that will be perfectly astounding.

A. L. ROBINSON, recently acquitted of murder, is also under bail for the same crime.

WM. GAGE, the railroad murderer, was sentenced by Judge Geddes, this morning, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Afterwards John Snyder, his partner, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Another Railroad Murder—A Rail Removed from the Fort Wayne Road—Two Men Fatally Injured—Suicides in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 17, 1870.

On the Pittsburgh Railroad, near Wanatah, last night, the express train, going west, on which the engine, three baggage cars and one smoker on the West bound express were thrown from the track and the engineer, Samuel Slagle, and the fireman, Alanson Hancock, were severely injured. The train was hurt. The spikes had all been taken out and the rail removed at the end of a long curve.

AT Kalamazoo, Michigan, a man named VAN HICKS committed suicide in a railroad coach, by cutting his throat with a surgical knife. Excessive drinking is supposed to have been the cause.

AT Dry Prairie, about six miles from the same place, a man named LOWRY committed suicide yesterday morning. The cause is known why he should have done so.

IT has been raining steadily here all evening.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, October 17.—At about four o'clock this morning, as the Pacific express train which left NEW YORK on Saturday night over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, reached Fair Haven, a few miles west of the paraiso, Ind., it was suddenly thrown from the track by the displacement of a rail, and the locomotive and the mail and express car were precipitated down an embankment some fifteen feet. The engineer, Hagle, and fireman, Brenna, Alanson Hancock, were both buried under the locomotive. It took an hour or more to get them out. Both were alive, but suffering after being rescued, and Hancock was so badly injured that he died before reaching the city. Most of the passengers in the second class car were all more or less hurt, but none seriously. No one was injured in the first class and sleeping coaches. Schlagle, the engineer, resided in Pittsburgh, where he leaves a wife and eight children in nearly destitute circumstances. Hancock was single. The road, in fact, made up a contribution of about one hundred dollars and forwarded it to Mrs. Schlagle, the widow of the dead engineer, and leaving her family. It is pretty certainly ascertained that the train was thrown from the track by a rail from the track by a man living near where it occurred, in revenge for the loss of a cow which had been killed by the train, for which the railroad company declined to pay.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1870.

MEETING OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners this afternoon, Jas. J. Kane, chief of the detectives, was appointed Superintendent of Police, and Jas. Irving, of the detective force, advanced to the place of chief detective.

REGISTRATION.

United States Commissioner Davenport began this morning swearing in eight hundred inspectors to attend to the registry to-morrow. Both were last time, one Democrat and one Republican.

UNSOUNDED.

An unfounded report was spread this morning that the Cunard steamer Cuba had been lost at sea. The steamer is expected here on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on the 5th inst. Captain Leitch is said to be among her passengers.

HOW TRAINER MADE $50,000.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The feature of to-day's excitement on the Stock Exchange was the failure and disappearance of J. B. Trainer, whose exploit consisted in selling some thousands of shares of the New York Central scrip, the short price being with dividend on 96. He borrows his shot, stock in the usual manner for delivery to-day, sells it at the ex-dividend off, and next day returns his stock he bought at 92 at 96, with his due bill for the amount of dividend. He is said to have made $4,000 in money on each thousand shares. The stock he borrowed was that of Mr. Vanderbilt. He was not to be found. The amount secured by Trainer is said to be about $90,000.

WOOL'S ARREST AS A FEDERAL LAW.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners refused the request of the United States Revenue Collector and Assessor for a force of police to protect the officers and prevent a riot in the destruction of illicit distilleries in that city. They say in substance that the State and local officers cannot be called upon to enforce Federal laws, though they will be promptly used to suppress riot from whatever cause.

ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Brooklyn and Italy from Liverpool.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE

To-day elected A. S. Chambers President, T. A. Hoyt Vice-President, Wm. M. Whittemore second Vice-President, Jos. D. Akens Secretary, and H. L. Fwards Treasurer.

The twenty-second annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati will be published to-day. It shows a marked increase in the commerce of the city as compared with the previous year. The total value of the leading articles imported is $13,999,000, being $13,000,000 of an increase over the previous year. There is a similar increase in the value of the exports. The value of some of the leading articles imported is as follows: Barley, $1,000,000; butter, $1,000,000; hides and skins, $7,000,000; cheese, $1,250,000; cotton, $16,112,000; coffee, $7,600,000; gold and silver, $3,000,000; general merchandise, including dry goods, $145,000,000; sugar, $8,114,000; tobacco, $2,000,000; wool, $3,000,000; wines and liquors, $2,000,000; iron, $22,091,000; lumber, $6,500,000; coal, $3,000,000.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; western red $1 37@1 37; amber $1 40@1 45. Rye steady, at 88c. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed 70@72c; yellow 72@73c. Oats dull but unchanged at 50@52c. Petroleum steady; Pennsylvania fine, on spot 23c; 30 days buyer. Whisky scarce and firm at 93@95c for free bonded. Cattle dull and drooping; sales of 1,100 head at $5@7 25; medium $5@6 25; common $3@4 50. Sheep firm but unchanged.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Impending Cabinet Changes.

Trouble Between the President and Secretary Boutwell—Delano to be Secretary of the Interior—His Successor Gen. B. R. Cowan—Seizure of the St. Clair Flats Canal by the Canadians—Commodore Truxton Deprived of Command—A Shrewd Democratic Dodge Defeated by a Colored Man, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1870.

Cabinet Making.

The President has been very busy to-day in consultation concerning the changes made necessary by the retirement of Secretary Cox. It seems that immediately after his resignation was received and accepted, that position was tendered to Mr. Delano, who agreed to accept it, provided he could have the privilege of naming a successor for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, so as to insure his numerous friends in the bureau, and especially in Ohio, against removal. Mr. Boutwell very naturally desired to be consulted in the matter, and it at once became apparent that his ideas in regard to a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue and those of Mr. Delano did not agree. The latter wishes the President to appoint Gen. B. R. Cowan, postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in consultation to-day the President was strongly inclined to make the appointment. It came out, however, that the President's friends assert that it will involve a direct break with Secretary Boutwell. They also declare that the President has already taken some steps looking to a change in the Treasury Department before the meeting of Congress.

The St. Clair Flats Canal.

Inquiry at the War Department to-day, relative to the alleged seizure of the St. Clair flats canal by the Canadian authorities, shows that the Government has as yet received no information in the matter, save through the dispatches published in the newspapers. The authorities here are now in telegraphic communication with that point, and will probably be in possession of all the facts in the case by to-morrow. If the report is looked upon as sensational, having little if any foundation in fact, the Secretary of War will not work on the canal for two years. The appropriation expended three hundred thousand dollars upon it. Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General, and Col. Orton, who had charge of the work, both entertain the opinion that the canal is on the Canadian side of the line. The channel by which established the boundary fixed it is through the water passed by the steamer Detroit, through the St. Clair flats, and hydrographic charts of the British navy have recognized this in their charts. The new channel which has been cut around the mouth of St. Clair river, and that on the flats, is the property of the State, all charts in four miles within United States territory. If the Canadian authorities have seized the property the matter will be demanded of England.

Commodore Truxton Removed.

The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed an order to San Francisco removing Commodore Truxton from command of the sloop-of-war Jamestown, for violating the soil of Honolulu by sending armed forces ashore to compel American sailors to salute the British flag at half mast in respect for the death of the Prince Consort, who is placed on waiting orders. The Secretary of State has sent a like demand to Consul Adamson for allowing a personal salute to be fired from the house of royal family to prevent him from showing proper respect on such an occasion. Consul Adamson will be relieved by Mr. Matson, the new appointee, in about a month.

Chase!

It has come to light that Senator Vickers, of Maryland, made a deed in this spring conveying a square foot of ground to ninety-four citizens of Chesterton, Kent county, Md., with a view to enable them to vote at the next election, and thereby producing the same state of affairs that existed in Kentucky at the August election about being held there last spring. This gave each voter a little over one square foot of ground. Vickers is a warm friend of the State law with regard to freeholders. A colored politician, however, resorted to the same tactics among his own friends, and defeated the ambitious scheme of the Senator, as the colored vote gave the election to the Republicans.

Solicitor General Bristow

Is expected here on the 27th instant. Secretary Platt, of the Congressional Committee, has asked the Secretary of State to give Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, leave of absence that he may come here and take part in the political campaign in the West.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1870.

APPOINTMENT.

Wm. H. Barlow has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Illinois.

THE PLYMOUTH.

A letter from on board the United States steamer Plymouth, in the English channel, dated the latter part of September, says: We passed a large number of vessels this afternoon, among them a French man-of-war passed us going out. We showed our flag and she kept on, but right astern. When, suspecting that she was not right, she came after us full tilt. We sent for a pilot, who have just boarded us, and for him to come up. We logged along at our usual rate of speed, six knots, and French afternoon we came on starboard quarter and we thought we intended to run us down, and when we saw we lowered the pivot ports and run out an eleven inch gun, when he shoved off and went his way.

PERSONAL.

Major General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, will arrive here in advance of the headquarters of the army.

COX'S SUCCESSOR.

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano, together, had an interview with the President to-day. After it was over Delano was asked as to the truth of the rumor that he is to be appointed Secretary of the Interior, to which question he returned an evasive answer. The general impression is that he will succeed Gen. COX.

PRISON REFORM CONGRESS,

A Large Amount of Important Business Transacted—An International Penitentiary Congress Proposed—Interesting Essays.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The interest in the Prison Reform Congress continues unabated. A large amount of important business has been transacted to-day, and several very instructive papers read.

DR. WINES submitted a paper on the International Penitentiary Congress, in which he endeavored to show that the time had come in which such a movement might be inaugurated with good promise of success, and pointed out the general principles that should govern it. In fact, made up a contribution of about one hundred dollars and forwarded it to Mrs. Schlagle, the widow of the dead engineer, and leaving her family. It is pretty certainly ascertained that the train was thrown from the track by a rail from the track by a man living near where it occurred, in revenge for the loss of a cow which had been killed by the train, for which the railroad company declined to pay.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1870.

MEETING OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners this afternoon, Jas. J. Kane, chief of the detectives, was appointed Superintendent of Police, and Jas. Irving, of the detective force, advanced to the place of chief detective.

REGISTRATION.

United States Commissioner Davenport began this morning swearing in eight hundred inspectors to attend to the registry to-morrow. Both were last time, one Democrat and one Republican.

UNSOUNDED.

An unfounded report was spread this morning that the Cunard steamer Cuba had been lost at sea. The steamer is expected here on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on the 5th inst. Captain Leitch is said to be among her passengers.

HOW TRAINER MADE $50,000.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The feature of to-day's excitement on the Stock Exchange was the failure and disappearance of J. B. Trainer, whose exploit consisted in selling some thousands of shares of the New York Central scrip, the short price being with dividend on 96. He borrows his shot, stock in the usual manner for delivery to-day, sells it at the ex-dividend off, and next day returns his stock he bought at 92 at 96, with his due bill for the amount of dividend. He is said to have made $4,000 in money on each thousand shares. The stock he borrowed was that of Mr. Vanderbilt. He was not to be found. The amount secured by Trainer is said to be about $90,000.

WOOL'S ARREST AS A FEDERAL LAW.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners refused the request of the United States Revenue Collector and Assessor for a force of police to protect the officers and prevent a riot in the destruction of illicit distilleries in that city. They say in substance that the State and local officers cannot be called upon to enforce Federal laws, though they will be promptly used to suppress riot from whatever cause.

ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Brooklyn and Italy from Liverpool.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE

To-day elected A. S. Chambers President, T. A. Hoyt Vice-President, Wm. M. Whittemore second Vice-President, Jos. D. Akens Secretary, and H. L. Fwards Treasurer.

The twenty-second annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati will be published to-day. It shows a marked increase in the commerce of the city as compared with the previous year. The total value of the leading articles imported is $13,999,000, being $13,000,000 of an increase over the previous year. There is a similar increase in the value of the exports. The value of some of the leading articles imported is as follows: Barley, $1,000,000; butter, $1,000,000; hides and skins, $7,000,000; cheese, $1,250,000; cotton, $16,112,000; coffee, $7,600,000; gold and silver, $3,000,000; general merchandise, including dry goods, $145,000,000; sugar, $8,114,000; tobacco, $2,000,000; wool, $3,000,000; wines and liquors, $2,000,000; iron, $22,091,000; lumber, $6,500,000; coal, $3,000,000.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; western red $1 37@1 37; amber $1 40@1 45. Rye steady, at 88c. Corn dull but unchanged; mixed 70@72c; yellow 72@73c. Oats dull but unchanged at 50@52c. Petroleum steady; Pennsylvania fine, on spot 23c; 30 days buyer. Whisky scarce and firm at 93@95c for free bonded. Cattle dull and drooping; sales of 1,100 head at $5@7 25; medium $5@6 25; common $3@4 50. Sheep firm but unchanged.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Letter from Col. Merrill, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT, } PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1870. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I observed in your issue of the 12th inst., an abstract of an article which appeared in the Louisville *Republican*, objecting to the system now being pursued for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. Being at present in charge of this work and believing that the people have at all times a right to demand from those who are spending public money such explanations as may satisfy them that the expenditures are judicious, I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of stating what is being done and why the system has been adopted to which the writer in the *Republican* objects. I regret very much that I have not the complete article, but I have no doubt that your abstract gives the substance of his views.

The point at issue is simply this: We generally improve shoal places by contracting the width of the channel by wing dams, thereby both increasing the depth above the dams and deepening the channel over the bar by the increased velocity and consequent scouring effect of the confined waters. The writer of the article referred to thinks that increased depth should always be given by dredging alone. As he otherwise expresses it, he wishes to make the portion of the bar that is left act to confine the stream into the proper channel.

It is manifest that if he leaves a bar to act as a wing dam he gets substantially the same state of affairs that we do, excepting that his river bottom is lower than ours, and he has less fall in the excavated channel, and therefore less velocity. Apparently, therefore, his plan is the better. Let us examine it in detail.

The bars are natural dams that hold up the water in the pools above them, in which there is generally a sufficiency of depth, and a gentle current. The necessity of dredging a bar is to partially drain the pool above, and, consequently, lower the depth of water, to lengthen the upper bar. If the pool is very long and very deep, the effect will be mostly lost on its upper end, and the only changes will be an increase of its current and a depression of its low water plane. The increase of velocity does no harm, as the original velocity is much below the average, but the lowering of the surface of the pool is a more hazardous matter. It is well known that in all pools there are innumerable snags, rocks and other obstructions which are ordinarily unnoticed, as the shallow water on the bars so limits the transit of vessels that they pass over these dangers without touching. But when the pool is drained they come within the reach of dragging and being unknown are the more dangerous. Steamboatmen all assert that in extreme low water the pools are far more difficult of navigation than the ripples. The dangers of the latter are all known,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1870.

THE Supreme Court of the State commenced its session yesterday, and will sit until the cases for the Western District are disposed of, which usually occupies about six weeks. There are two hundred and forty-two cases on the trial list, of which one hundred and twenty-five are Allegheny county cases, and one hundred and seventeen belong to other western counties. The Allegheny cases will be taken up on Monday, October 31st, and will be heard through the ensuing two weeks.

IT is to be feared that Civil Service Reform is not making much headway. The virtual dismissal of Secretary Cox as the penalty for doing his best to introduce such a reform into the branch of the Government over which he presided, and "to please such men as Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania and RAMSAY of Minnesota," as the Springfield *Republican* aptly remarks, is a blow to those reforms which are greatly needed. The correspondence preceding the resignation of Secretary Cox is not yet published, and when it is, it may appear things are not as bad as they seem. It is to be noted that the circumstances as they are understood provoke no comment from the press that is not commendatory of the retiring Secretary, and that do not regret the action of the President. The supporters of Civil Service Reform should increase their efforts, and, if possible, remove the public service from the domination of demagogues like CAMERON, CHANDLER and the like of them.

WHEN the New York *Tribune* calls the Reformers of Allegheny county "revenue reformers," otherwise free-traders in disguise, we can with a stretch of charity, excuse it on the ground that it don't know better; but when the "organ" here repeats the slander we can think of nothing but total depravity. The Reform Movement originated with and was supported to the end by leading Protectionists; and the question of free trade or revenue reform vs. protection had no more to do with the Reform Movement than Mormonism. Equally false and silly is it to attribute the loss of Congressmen in Western Pennsylvania to the growth of free trade ideas; and the attempt to make it so appear only shows that they who do so are themselves the enemies of protection. For instance, in the Seventeenth Congressional District, while MORRELL makes a gain of between eight and nine hundred in Cambria, SPEERS, his opponent, makes a far greater gain in Huntingdon. Now, if the Reformers are to be held responsible for the loss in the latter they should have the credit of the gains in the former county. To the COMMERCIAL is awarded the flattering degree of influence of revolutionizing some half dozen Districts. Had CAMERON and COVODE done their duty in those Districts, instead of running "machines" elsewhere, they would have been saved. This is the simple truth of the matter.

THE census, which is now nearly completed, will show that Railroads and Manufactures are the two principal agencies in promoting population and development. They go together, and away from them growth will be found to have been inconsiderable. Natural advantages for manufacturing will not suffice; and the city or place that, relying on these, fails to build Railroads, will be before long confronted by competitors possessing superior enterprise. In the few facts we have seen taken from the census returns, this is pointedly illustrated, and the subject possesses an interest for us here of the highest importance. If the promoters of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad wanted reasons wherewith to influence our citizens to "put the work through," we think they would not have to go far. The only danger is that the lessons of this stern teacher, the census returns, will not be heeded; and that cities and points possessing unrivalled natural advantages—ourselves among the rest, perhaps—will be recorded as having missed the opportunity for the want of enterprise. We have not only the ability but the motive for supplementing our great natural advantages by the construction of railroads; and surely no people ever had laid before them an enterprise more worthy of their attention than that which is now before us—the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. That it should have received early encouragement is a creditable fact,—we hope before long to make the further record that it has received all aid it required. The census, as a consequence, will record an extraordinary growth for Pittsburgh and the wonderful development of a vast region of country, stored with mineral and other riches.

ON and after Thursday next, the passenger trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, with the exception of one accommodation train, which will continue to use the old depot on Pike street. The track which is to connect the Allegheny Valley with the Pennsylvania Central, will join the rails of the latter company at or near the outer depot, and thereafter the great bulk of the passenger travel over the Allegheny Valley road will pass through the Union Depot. We shall then have, arriving and departing daily, at this central point, no less than seventy-seven passenger trains. Of this number, twenty-nine belong to the Pennsylvania Central, eighteen to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, fourteen to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and sixteen to the Allegheny Valley. The depot is one of the best in the country, and the accommodations are ample for all the travel of these various lines, but the way of getting to and from the depot is about as objectionable as it can well be. It is neither safe nor convenient. Various improvements have been made of late, but the main difficulty—throwing the passengers upon a thoroughfare which subjects them to danger from passing teams and locomotives—has not been removed. Now that the passengers from sixteen additional trains daily must pass to and from this depot, the dangers and difficulties will be increased, and the necessity for a radical change will become more urgent every day. It is due to the company to say that they would gladly make the change, if they could only see the way to do so. It will be the duty of the city authorities, and citizens generally, to aid in whatever way they can in bringing about such a change as will entirely remove the dangers which now beset passengers to and from the depot.

THE resignation of Secretary Cox, under the circumstances it was brought about, is equally unfortunate for the country and the Administration. It is not straining the point to say that he went out of the Cabinet—virtually dismissed—for striving to keep the branch of the public service over which he presided free from the base influences which in general constitute the greatest danger to which the Republic is exposed. That is, Secretary Cox declined to run the Interior Department himself as a political machine or permit others to do so. But the CAMERONS, the COVODES and the CHANDLERS, who believe in transforming everything into machinery to be run by themselves, got the upper hand. At any rate, they took issue with the Secretary, appealed to the President, and Secretary COX is out and the CAMERONS, COVODES and CHANDLERS are jubilant. We have great confidence in General GRANT'S intentions; and he has done so much for which he deserves the thanks of the nation that we find it difficult to bring ourselves to believe that he has intentionally permitted Secretary Cox to be driven out by these unscrupulous men, or that he has subordinated himself and his administration to their influence. There is danger, however, that such an interpretation will be placed on this transaction, taken in connection with others, and that the administration will array against itself, in and out of Congress, not a few who desire to be, and otherwise would be, its fast friends. Secretary COX was unquestionably regarded with as much favor as any Cabinet officer. An able man, perfectly upright, incapable of low arts, all the while doing his best to purify the civil service, and, as the head of an important branch of the Government, performing every duty in all respects well, he stood high in office, and out of it will stand higher still, because of the manner he left it.

THE LATE ELECTIONS IN THIS STATE.

There is a small newspaper published daily at Harrisburg, Pa., edited nominally by a small Hessian of that place, but really by one of Senator CAMERON'S dependants, which has for some time been trying to get a kick from us, and is at all times desirous of gaining notoriety as CAMERON'S organ. It has been endeavoring lately to account for the losses of the Republican party in the late elections, and to shield CAMERON from his personal unpopularity, which was a dreadful load to carry, and for his treason to the organization—which he claimed to lead—by counselling his friends to strike every man on the ticket, not willing to be a party to his future schemes for plunder. This little paper, published by this little Hessian, and edited by CAMERON'S hired servant, need not go far from home to see the cause of the disaster to our cause in the late Congressional fight in Pennsylvania. Months ago when CAMERON induced the Republican delegation from Pennsylvania to go to Chicago in their representative on the National Congressional Committee, we frankly stated what would be the result. The State Committee knew it and CAMERON was forbidden to mingle with the people. His name was never mentioned—he was kept in the back ground and public denial made by Mr. COVODE that CAMERON was in the fight at all. True, in O'NEILL'S District he was at the bottom of the opposition to that faithful Representative, who never would go in with his schemes for robbing the national treasury. In the same manner he plotted against KELLEY and MYERS of Philadelphia, KILLINGER of Lebanon, SHOEMAKER of Luzerne, DOCLEY, of Green, GILFILLAN, of Venango, MORRELL, of Cambria, and others of the Congressional candidates, who he had not been able to use in the past and had no hopes of being able to control in the future. But he was not up openly in the contest. He felt, and so did his friends, that if it was understood that it was a fight, we could not carry a district in the State. Here in Allegheny the young gentleman who had been Chairman of the Committee was quickly kicked out and an entirely unobjectionable citizen—one known to be above CAMERON'S crew and beyond their reach was put in his place. He pledged the party to such reforms in the future as the masses demanded, and the majority, we think, unwisely took him at his offer. The candidates begged to be trusted *once* more and they have been put on trial again.

So it was in the county of Allegheny. The ring here feel and know they are whipped. But elsewhere through the State, in many places at least, CAMERON was regarded as leading the Republican party, and the result is easily told. His unpopularity and his treachery have been seen and felt. GILFILLAN, DONLEY, STEWART, MORRELL, CESSNA and O'NEILL are all defeated—none of them for any personal reason—while SCHOFIELD, ARMSTRONG, MERCUR and DICKEY, are elected by majorities so much reduced, as to amount to almost defeat—and the majority on the Congressional vote in the State is against the Republican party; if it is not, the majority is disgracefully small.

The people intended this as a rebuke of SIMON CAMERON and all such jobbing, dishonest, trickey politicians—men who make politics a trade to make money—men who boast that "every man has his price." They are true to the principles of the party as they ever were, but they intend to teach these quack leaders—these spurious setters up, that their dishonest games can win no longer. So Mr. CAMERON—his home organ—and the rest of the ring may as well make up their minds at once and take to heart the lesson of the hour.

SOCIETY'S ERRING MEMBERS.

No more important Convention has assembled in this country for many years than the "National Congress of Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline" just now in session at Cincinnati. Its proceedings properly view every citizen both as an individual and member of society, has a direct and immediate interest. Among the curious and startling results disclosed by statistical research is the fact than in ordinary times, the number of criminals in any community is a uniform percentage of its population. A constant element in our social system then is a class of persons whose character requires that, for the welfare and safety of the system, they shall be forcibly prevented from doing mischief. It is necessary to confine them. As law-breakers and enemies of society, these criminals do not in themselves form an interesting class. By the law-abiding and upright members of society they are naturally regarded with disgust and fear. The appropriate treatment of them, inspired by these sentiments independently of reflection, is imprisonment under conditions which shall punish them for their offenses in the past and deter from repitition in the future. With very many people, even at the present day, this is the entire philosophy of imprisonment. We may, however, without fear of mistake, confidently say that those who contentedly hold this view are persons who have not carefully examined the subject. Under a system of punishments resting upon this narrow view, as is perfectly well ascertained, society itself takes part in the degradation of its members. The criminal is neither repents of his offenses nor is deterred from repeating them on his liberation. On the contrary, he is made to feel that he has been wronged, he is hardened in his evil nature and in the purpose to gratify its instincts, and on the expiration of his sentence, he is released, more firmly resolved and better qualified than before not only to do wrong himself, but to seduce others into a career of crime. This is not an exaggerated statement of the common result of prison discipline conducted for the mere infliction of vindictive suffering. During many years now a distinctive feature of Christian civilization has been the earnestness, patience and untiring zeal with which the right treatment of criminals has been studied and made the subject of experiment. In consequence of these exertions so vast a mass of facts has been collected that conclusions justly founded upon them are absolutely certain. The defects and evils of the old established modes of prison discipline, still existing without mitigation in many places, have always been recognized and freely admitted by many thoughtful persons. The overwhelming objection to any change in the direction of improvement was the impossibility of finding a better substitute. It was readily allowed, for instance, that the reformation of the criminal was very desirable, but how to effect it was the difficulty, as such a phenomenon was almost unknown under the prevailing mode of treatment. A good result of the experiments to which we have referred is a completely satisfactory reply to all objections of this kind. The wisest and most enlightened students of penitentiary science" now hold that "a majority of imprisoned criminals are susceptible to reformatory influences." The opinion is grounded upon prolonged trial in various parts of the world among prisoners of the most degraded classes. So satisfactory have been the results of prison discipline carried on with reformation as its distinctly defined aim, that this ought to be everywhere clearly understood, and acted upon as the supreme object of the penitentiary. The recognition of the reformation of the criminals as the chief aim of their confinement necessarily gives character and direction to the system of treatment to which they are subjected. They are dealt with as human beings who have indeed forfeited their places in society, but to whom society is still interested in consideration of a common nature and of probable ultimate restoration to the privileges which they have lost. Religion, education, all those ordinary moral agencies by which men are made better in society are applied to the reformation of the prisoner. Of course, the degree in which such a system can be carried out will much depend upon a judicious selection of the superintendents and other officers to whom the institution is given in charge. Neither their appointment nor the continued tenure of their places ought to depend in any measure upon political or other partisan consideration.

Although this object of reforming instead of punishing the criminal is not either in this country or in Europe to any great extent practically realized, it has already commanded a good deal of attention among persons placed in control of prisoners and has also exerted some influence upon their action.

To collect information relating to the subject, to discuss the various topics involved in it, and to enlist public interest in its importance, are some of the objects of the Congress in Cincinnati. Indeed, the whole subject of prisons in its manifold relations is the subject of the Convention's deliberations, but the reformation of the prisoner as the chief end of his confinement is understood to be the concern to which the acts of the Congress will owe their unity. Contributions of great value have been already read and briefly reported in the newspapers, and the entire proceedings of the Congress may be expected to create a new era of interest and action in the matter of prison discipline.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The shooting of young STINEL, at Kittanning, conveys an important lesson to those who have fallen into the vicious habit of carrying deadly weapons. The man who carries a revolver or a bowie knife in his pocket does so in violation of law, just as much as the rowdy who carries his knuckles or bandy-billy. This makes no distinction between the character of these weapons, and forbids every private citizen to carry them. Custom, however, has made this salutary enactment a dead letter, and our young men are being practically educated to believe that it is not only legally but morally right to go armed at all times. This is a fearful error, and fraught with the worst consequences to society. It begets a want of confidence in the law to protect the rights of the citizen. The man who arms himself against his fellow, does not rely upon the government to protect him, and must necessarily have a contempt for the laws. Then, unless he be a man of rare judgment and coolness, he is more readily led into contentions and quarrels, and is quicker to give and receive insults or injury. The habit of carrying deadly weapons begets, also, a disregard of human life, and men are shot and stabbed upon the slightest provocation. In the case to which we allude, a young man of twenty was shot through the heart by a respectable merchant of forty years of age. Why a man who has "always borne an irreproachable character," should deem a pistol necessary for his protection in a law-abiding community, is difficult to understand. But he has found, like thousands of others, that he has made a terrible mistake—that his weapon has proved his ruin. Instead of a defense, it has become a curse. Hundreds of respectable, well-meaning citizens in every community, who have their pistols ready for use, and who, either upon inadequate provocation, or under undue excitement, are liable to commit murder at any time. They should profit by the lesson conveyed in the case of DOUGHERTY, who, no matter what course the law may take, has embittered his life by taking the life of his fellow.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Kansas City has a population of 32,286, concerning which the St. Louis *Republican* says: These figures surprise us; they are fully a third larger than we expected. Assuming them to be correct, Kansas City has the largest population, by several thousand, of any city on the border.

A neat though unconsciously satiric practical joke was played by the students of Tuskinson College in filling a leaky water pipe in the college grounds with petroleum. An oil excitement in the neighborhood immediately ensued, with attendant excitements as very nearly similar excitements heretofore.

A French geologist argues that coal is derived entirely from marine plants, such as fucus, or seaweed, which are destitute of cotton fibre like that found in peat, and must necessarily have been at the depth of the sea, and at a place different from that in which these plants had their growth.

A corporation of $500,000 capital, to be known as the Lake Side Company, has bought the *Western Monthly* of Chicago, and will try to build up a great publishing house in the West.

There are about one thousand persons employed in the shoe trade in Baltimore, and their yearly wages amount to something over $1,000,000.

A Dubuque grocer, having had an unprecedented demand for vinegar for several days, bottles, mugs, jugs, basins, tea pots and other crockery, and having nothing else at hand for a supply of the acid fluid, was tempted to try its quality for himself, when he discovered that he had tapped a wrong cask, and sold a barrel of old Bourbon whisky at ten cents a glass.

New York etiquette has again changed in regard to the manner of presenting wedding invitations, and now the young lady to be married takes the coach in person, attended by her bridesmaids, who deliver the cards at the door.

The New York theaters, except the Olympic and Wallack's, are doing but a so-so-ish business. Jananschek is playing admirably to empty benches. Booth, although recognized as one of the finest artists now on the stage, does not attract largely. Opera Bouffe scarcely pays gaslights and orchestra.

While grain shippers avoid Chicago on account of the elevator system, St. Louis never saw more prosperous days than the present.

The Wall street gamblers made gold so scarce on Thursday that three-eighths of one per cent. was paid for it until Friday, being at the rate of 135 per cent. per annum.

Boston directs the art-instruction of six hundred teachers in the public schools, to enable them, in turn, to teach the rudiments of art to all its pupil classes. Hereafter every child of drawing will be required of all those who apply for situations as teachers in that city.

An actual case of a man being confined in a lunatic asylum for a year has just come to light in New York. A certain rich and wealthy old man, whose wife and daughter procured his confinement and the control of his property, because he was about to put it out of reach of the latter, who wished to waste it in a foolish marriage.

England had, on January 1, 1870, 54,713 inmates, of whom 49,325 were paupers. The increase over 1869 was 1,536 persons. Ireland had 16,891 inmates, a decrease of only 174 in ten years, though the population of the island has decreased a quarter of a million in that time. Scotland had 7,339 indoor paupers, an increase of 221 in the year. The Commissioners think that a main cause of the increase of pauper lunacy is the accumulation of the poorer classes in towns under circumstances which impair their bodily vigor, and consequently their mental health, and they are further satisfied that impaired nutrition is a proximate cause of insanity in a great majority of cases in every class of society.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal has abolished its Sunday law forbidding navigation on that day.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, announces that as to the British Pacific Railway, "the general idea of the Canadian Government is that they should take first every act that they could proceed at once eastwardly and westwardly."

The sure way to royal favor in Turkey is to marry one of the female slaves of the Sultan, who, after spending five years in his harem, are considered worthy to be by the officers of his military and naval service.

One of the first consequences of the occupation of Rome by the Italians was the introduction of the Bible by colporteurs of the British Bible Society. The first colporteur to enter was a native Roman who was exiled ten years ago for religious and political opinions. They are not likely to meet with great success. A writer in the London *Record* says that he is prepared, by the experience of Viterbo, Cornito and Civita Vecchia, to find that "the preminent feeling in the minds of the people is disgust at all that is 'sacra.'"

STATE NEWS.

The merchants of Tidioute have inaugurated an anti-treating movement.

A daughter of Robert Toombs, of Georgia, resides in Corry.

On the 13th a little son of Peter Gustus, of Fredonia, fell upon a sharp stick, which penetrated one of his lungs, causing death in a few minutes.

On Thursday afternoon last Mrs. Henry Eille, of Mercer township, Crawford county, gave her little two-year old boy some chestnuts, which she had herself previously made fine. While eating, the child began to cry, and drawing some of the chestnut into its windpipe, it was choked, and died within fifteen minutes.

W. S. Huslander, a boy of seventeen, living in Tioga county, recently husked seventy-five bushels of corn in one day. Thirty bushels per day is the ordinary average of men.

Grapes are worth five cents per pound and apples ten cents per bushel along the Lake shore.

A thousand eels were caught at Middletown in one night, during the recent freshet.

A settlement is named Mrs. Angie Phillips, daughter of Capt. Kinney, of Sharon, committed suicide in Allegheny county, N. Y., a few days ago, by taking laudanum and chloroform. Brooding over past crimes, it is thought, has temporarily unsettled her mind, and led her to commit the fatal deed.

The order of Knights of Malta," which ten or twelve years ago flourished and furnished fun for a large number of people, has been revived in the eastern part of the State.

The oldest piano in existence is said to be in the possession of Prof. John B. Mevinski, of Lancaster. It was made in Germany in 1716.

Two aged colored citizens of Meadville died last week—Mrs. Clifford, the oldest person in Meadville, one hundred and two, and "Gen." George Morgan, eighty-one years old.

There is a scarcity of teachers in York county.

There are said to be more cigars manufactured in Northampton than in any other county in the State.

The editor of the Reading *Times and Dispatch* has been shown a great natural curiosity in the shape of a small terrapin, with two perfect heads and necks. It is very lively, and bids fair to live and to grow full size.

PERSONAL.

Arrangements are on foot in Boston to engage Nilsson to sing in four oratorios which are being rehearsed by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, numbering one thousand singers. The names of the oratorios are not yet announced. Nilsson, it is said, is rather too high in her demands, but it is possible that terms can be arranged.

Miss Charlotte Cushman, who presented to the Boston Music Hall Corporation the magnificent group of statuary—the busts of Palestrina, Mozart and Beethoven, with their accompanying brackets—has supplemented her gifts by sending to the directors two similar busts and groups, typifying Gluck and Mendelssohn. These, like the others, are the work of the Danish sculptor, Wilhelm Mathieu, and both are very beautiful in their design.

The downfall of Louis Napoleon recalls the cutting repartee which he is said to have received from Lady Blessington, who had befriended him when he was a poor adventurer in London, and went to Paris to be near him after he had become prosperous. Much to her chagrin, he paid her no attention, but one day when their carriages were abreast in a thronged street, Napoleon said, "Countess, how long do you expect to remain in Paris?" She answered with dignity and ominous wit, "Only a short time. How long do *you* expect to stay here?"

The *Journal of Commerce*, commenting on the declared intention of Mr. Colfax to retire from office, remarks as follows: "Men, of more average ability and morality are not so common in political parties that the retirement of Mr. Colfax should be exulted over even by those who oppose his principles. It is a generally admitted, mournful fact that the standard of men in both the great parties is too low, and seems to be sinking lower, and that is the reason why we cannot repeat the accusation of deception which is alleged against Mr. Colfax, and assert that he wants, and will accept, no more place in the public gift. He may have become sickened, as many others have, by the licentiousness, falsehoods and dishonesty so prevalent among the American politicians of the moment. It is that thought which makes us read his declarations of intended retirement with a feeling of sorrow rather than of disbelief and ridicule."

The Princess Lonteo, who is about to depart from the time-honored custom of the British realm by marrying one of her mother's subjects, is twenty-three years of age, and her destined husband, the Marquis of Lorne, is twenty-five. The young man is a member of Parliament, representing the county of Argyll, and is heir to one of the oldest peerages in the United Kingdoms as well as to a name of historical renown. His father, the Duke of Argyll, a man of high personal character and considerable ability, is the most distinguished of a handful of Liberals in the House of Lords, and, during the war of secession was noted for his steady friendship for the North. The Duchess is a daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, and the latest blood and sacrificed their lives for liberty of conscience and freedom of thought. They have fought with a courage that could not be weakened, with a watchfulness that never slumbered, all rule and authority, whether proclaimed by lords, monarchs, kings or by ecclesiastical bodies, of whatever name, that would interfere in the least with soul liberty.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

Affairs at Franklin—Work of Development Being Pushed—The Production at Rouseville.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., October 15, 1870.

Outsiders would naturally suppose that this trowning excitement now raging in the Oil Creek King would have a tendency to cool the ardor of oil operators, and consequently business would be very slack at present. But such is not the case. The industry seems not to abate in the least. All seem intent on getting their wells down before cold weather sets in, as it is more agreeable managing a pumping well than to be exposed to the atmosphere. New territory is constantly coming to light, and everything is on the *qui vive*. A new well was struck last week, which is pumping two hundred barrels. It is called the Fagundas farm.

Fagundas is sporting city airs. A paper is about starting, to be called the Fagundas *City Press*. Its columns will be devoted to oil matters exclusively.

Trunkeyville is flourishing like a green bay tree. Reaney, Foreman & Vandergrift have just finished a 15,000 barrel iron tank. Neale & Stetson are erecting a large building in the rear of the depot, designed for a hard ware store and sort office. The Venture Hotel is being fitted up in good style to meet the requirements of their rapidly increasing custom, and everything is assuming an air of business.

The Rouseville correspondent of the Titusville *Herald* writes: "For the information of those who are not fortunate enough to live, I state that the production of the Rouseville District is now 80,000 barrels per month, which is nearly the one-sixth of the total product from all the oil yielding districts including Parker's Landing and Tidioute. The firm of F. W. Mitchell & Co., alone, ship from the place 225 to 250 cars of eighty or eighty-five barrels per car monthly. These items will enable the public to form a correct idea of the vast interests centering in our little town, and convince the most skeptical that it has "solid arguments" to sustain its claim to be considered in the first rank among towns which mainly owe their present existence to the discovery of oil.

The Harvard Memorial.

The Harvard Memorial Building, of which the corner-stone was laid a few days ago, is a worthy testimonial to the brave sons of the oldest American college, for learning, literature and their descent by giving their lives to their nation. The building will be one worthy of such men and of the great university which they claim as their alma mater. Its design will be in the early gothic style, and comprise a theater, hall and monument; the walls to be of brick, with brick and sandstone ornamentations. The main road-building will be its extreme dimensions from east to west 310 feet, and from north to south 214 feet. The central tower at the junction of the arms of the cross, rising over the monumental hall to the height of 174 feet. The monumental hall to be 115 feet by 80 feet, with a wooden vaulting 55 feet from the pavement and surrounded by an arcade between bearing on twenty-two tablets the names and record of the fallen heroes. Within the building to commemorate. The dining-hall is to be 104 feet long by 60 wide and 78 feet to the apex of the roof in interior dimensions, to be covered by an open timbered roof, similar in general character to the ceiling of the English mediæval college halls, with galleries at each end, and around under the windows, to have a wainscoating of wood 20 feet high, against which it is proposed to hang the pictures which were on the walls of Harvard Hall. The theater, the auditorium of which is polygonal in form, to be built like that of an antique theater, giving to the eastern end of the building its characteristic spatial effect. To be in extreme width 105 feet, and in length 66 feet, with an interior height of 70 feet; the stage occupying the side adjoining the monumental hall, and having an area of 25 by 50 feet. The tower rising over the central portion of the building to be 53 feet by 70, and have an altitude of 156 feet.

Funds for carrying on the proposed work have been mostly contributed by the Alumni. Of the seventy-eight classes beginning from 1795, of whom there are still representatives living, fifty-eight have contributed, twenty have given nothing. The largest sum given by any the class is $12,500. There are eighteen subscriptions of $5,000 each; four of $2,500 four of $2,000; forty-five of $1,000, and twenty-nine of $500; or one hundred persons have given $167,000. Of the total amount subscribed, $107,643, the remaining four hundred subscribers have given $30,643. There are 2,400 alumni who have given neither time nor money to the enterprise. The Alumni have given $125,-643.45, and the friends of the college have given $51,600. The oldest donor is the venerable Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, of the class of 1797. The youngest is Mr. George Derby Wells, of the class of 1868. The classes of 1867, '68, '69 and '70 have given nothing.

At the present time there have been paid to this fund $251,643.27, of which $59,899.70 have been expended, leaving a balance of $191,143.50. The total amount now available, including uncollected subscriptions and the Sanders fund, is $262,143 50.

According to official reports English commerce has felt the effects of the war. Compared with the corresponding month of last year the declared values of exportations shows a falling off of £374,699, or about 2 per cent. Assamist August, 1868, however, it presents increase of 4 per cent. But for the fact that in the staple articles of our shipments to France their has been a reduction of about one-half, the return would have been favorable. Specially is it to be noted, by the item of "Telegraphic Wire and Apparatus," which on this occasion figures for £598,929 against £7,781 in the same period of last year. The principal falling off appears in iron and woolen manufactures, the former showing a reduction of 8 per cent., and the latter a reduction of 21 per cent. in value and 18 per cent. in quantity.

In the United States District Court, at St. Louis, the question of the constitutionality of the Bankrupt Law has been affirmed, Judges Miller and Krekel sitting.

THE BAPTISTS.

General Association of Pennsylvania—Annual Meeting This Week.

As there will be a large gathering of the Baptists of this State in our city this week, it may not be improper to say a few words in regard to their principles and labors. They are often asked in this vicinity for information respecting the history of their distinctive views and practices. It is not a difficult matter to know what they believe and what they practice. Their history is identified with the progress and struggle of christianity from the darkest ages up to the present time.

DOCTRINES.

They hold, in common with all evangelical christians, the commonly received and acknowledged doctrines of the Bible. They differ with their brethren of other denominations.

1st. As to Baptism. They hold that the immersion of a believer in water is the only baptism taught in the word of God. Hence, they deny the right of infants to this demand.

For this belief and practice they appeal to the Bible, the practice of the Apostolic age, the history of the churches, and to the numerous and candid admissions of many able and pious scholars and historians of other denominations.

3d. They differ from others as to their form of church government. They hold that each church has *absolute* control of its own affairs, choosing its own officers and electing its own pastor.

3d. They differed from others, in the past, as to the union of Church and State. They hold as sacred the rights of private judgment, the liberty of conscience, and the right to worship God as each person may determine. For the holding of these principles they have suffered persecution. In this land the history of their sufferings and death is known to the student of history. As has been truly said by eminent historians, they were the defenders of religious liberty.

Their persecutions in Massachusetts, their imprisonments in Virginia, and their sufferings in almost every State, testify to their distinctive history, as advocates of religious liberty.

Neither would it be a difficult task to show, that, even in the nineteenth century, this denomination has fully maintained, even amid powerful prejudices, the reputation and spirit it showed in the distant past. Not a page in history can be found where Baptists ever aided or recognized persecution. They have shed their blood and sacrificed their lives for liberty of conscience and freedom of thought. They have fought with a courage that could not be weakened, with a watchfulness that never slumbered, all rule and authority, whether proclaimed by lords, monarchs, kings or by ecclesiastical bodies, of whatever name, that would interfere in the least with soul liberty.

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OHIO NEWS.

A woman in Newburg suddenly disappeared from her home a few days ago taking with her four hundred dollars of her husband's money. It has since transpired that the companion of her flight was a man to whom she had been engaged in Germany, but who had jilted her for another. She married the present husband and came to live in Newburg. In August last the former lover made his appearance, the old flame was rekindled, and finally they left for some destination unknown—Chicago, perhaps. The deserted husband says his loss is solely a pecuniary one.

Five thousand citizens of Columbus have petitioned for the closing of saloons on the Sabbath.

Dayton has a spirit known about that city as the "Woman in Black," who walks about in a mysterious manner, passes through fences and other obstacles with the least pause, and then vanishes into thin air at will. Various persons have remarked that wherever she is seen to visit there is sure and speedy death to some one visited family. The Dayton *Journal* gives the following story of a gentleman of good character, who asserts that he has seen the apparition and has been unable to account for it in a material way, and has observed the mortal sequel of its presence.

A little daughter of Albert Neal, of Steubenville, fell into a kettle of boiling grapes on Thursday, and was probably fatally scalded.

A cheese was exhibited at the Northern Ohio Fair forty-four inches in diameter, twenty-one inches thick, and weighing 1,116 pounds. It was made at Ashtabula.

A rolling mill with twelve puddling furnaces will go into operation at Leetonia about the first of January.

An Akron letter of the 15th inst. says: The son of Aaron Thompson, late of the Croton House, arrived here on Wednesday, and on Thursday was found dead in his father's house. Dr. McKnight made an examination and found the head cut and bruised in a most shocking manner. The case is to be brought before the Grand Jury at once. It is expected that proof will be adduced to show a most thorough and systematic course of abuse towards the gentleman by the wife and her friends. It will be shown that they not only starved him, but that when the poor fellow, for a few moments, could obtain a little food or stimulant, they would forcibly prevent him from doing so. During his visit to York that company presented him with a gold-headed cane. Mr. Thompson has four sons living, sixteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. He says he has smoked his pipe and chewed or tobacco for ninety years. His mother lived to the age of one hundred and three years, and although he is a little older, he is quite active and in good health. He starts for home this morning.

There is an old lady named Hineman living in Roane county who has reached the ripe old age of 112. She is already built in quite childlike. Her youngest child is 51 years of age.

A new postoffice is established at Asbury, Greenbrier county, and Wm. L. Stickler appointed postmaster, on route 4,152, from Lewisburg to Fayetteville.

One of the most destructive fires ever witnessed in Charleston, occurred Friday morning at two and a half o'clock, in the row of buildings on the river side of Front street, just above the steamboat landing. It originated in the grocery store kept by D. H. Sills & Co., and the other with him near East Rochester. The Pennsylvania wife, learning the whereabouts of her recreant lord, came to Ohio in search of him, accompanied by her brother. They met the double husband on the road, near his house, leading a team of horses to water. After taking over the matter a little, they resolved that the wife's brother to go to the house and wait till they could get up, when he would come over in and see them. The brother was fearful that the husband would make an effort to escape in a chase which upon him with a loaded revolver, but, as the sequel proved, not close enough, for he let fly at the fugitive as he rode past the house. The ball missed its mark, however, and, of course, Van abandoned one horse, and mounting the other, applied the whip vigorously, and made good his escape, since which time he has not been heard of.

The Hineman brothers are in great demand in New Lisbon—which is a good sign.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The cranberry crop is good this year in Randolph county. One thousand bushels have been gathered near Beverly.

Grafton is now lighted by street lamps.

The town of Martinsburg has 4,804 inhabitants.

Some days ago, while the workmen were gone to dinner, Robert Davy, son of Arthur Davy, of Hancock county, with a companion, went into a blacksmith shop and got to handling the tools, &c. Young Davy's comrade, picking up a red-hot hammer, threw it down Davy's back, setting fire to his clothes and terribly burning him. The little sufferer, after lingering several days in extreme agony, was relieved by death.

The Morgan *Courier* says: For a long time certain parties have talked of the existence of gold in the hillsin the upper end of this county, but we had supposed it only talk; not so, however, for we learn, that a *bona fide* contract was entered into by the owners of the Ross farm and a Mr. Carnegy, wherein the former leased to the latter for a term of years certain lands lying upon said farm, for the sole and only purpose of prospecting. We are further more advised that the gentleman proposing to mine for the precious metal is perfectly and perfectly satisfied of its existence, and intends commencing immediately to drive an opening in the hill at a considerable expense to himself and the company formed for the purpose.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Tuesday, has the following: The venerable Michael Edwards, Sr., of Moundsville, West Virginia, now in the one hundred and fourth year of his age, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his eldest son, who is sixty-five years old, and put up at the Mansion House. They have been on a visit to York, Pa., where the old gentleman was born, in 1767, and from which place he emigrated in 1801. He is said to be the oldest man in the United States, having been a member of the Laurel Hill Company of this city. York, when a

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 17, 1870.

The local money market to-day was moderately active. The demand was pretty generally at the regular discount boards, where the applicants were well tried customers. Outside of bank, investors are somewhat shy of paper, except where the parties are well known to business firms; but it is generally difficult to place accommodation paper.

—At New York we are advised that the different markets at the Stock Exchange have been strong on an average volume of business. The gold market has worked naturally, and the artificial movement having been suspended, although it is reported that if the Secretary of the Treasury does not order the prepayment of the November interest without delay to leave that time, a cornering movement will again be attempted next week. Borrowers owe their deliverance from a severe squeeze this week simply to the disagreement among the members of the recent pool. The gold in the banks has been reduced to $11,810,708, which is a decrease from last week of $986,993. With the steady drain into the Treasury for customs a squeeze in the market will become an easier task the longer it is delayed, provided, of course, the Secretary of the Treasury does not add to the stock in the market by ordering the prepayment of the November interest without rebate.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	89
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific	88

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 85 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 17, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & R.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. pref.	93	93	93	93	93	93
Erie	22¾	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Reading	100	100	100	100	100	100
Harlem	133	133	134			
Mich. Cent.	94	94	94			
Lakeshore	96¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	95¼
Ill. Cent.		107	107	107	107	107
Chero. & P.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
C. & N.-W.	87	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. pref.	90	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90
Rock Isl.	114¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Ft. Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do. pref'd.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Wabash		75	75	75	75	75
Do. pref'd.		90	90	90	90	90
Pacific Mail	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
Ohio & M.		30	30	30	30	30
Ohio & M.	115	115	115	115	115	115
Do. pref'd.		118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
Ohio & Miss.		30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
N. J. Cent.		107¾	107¾			
Quotes		67	67¼	67¼	67¼	66
Quicksilver		41¾	41¾	42¼	41¾	
Pacific Mail	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	66
Adams Ex.		68	68			
Wells F.		43¾	43¾			
American		68¾	68¾			
U. S.		70	70			
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93¾	93¾		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	93¾		¼
Erie	23¾	23¼		½
Reading	101	100		1
Harlem	134¼	134¼		
Illinois Central	135½	136	½	
Lake Shore	95	95¼	¼	
Chero. and Pitts	106¾	106¾		
Northwestern	81¾	82¼	¾	
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾		
Rock Island	113	113	¼	
St. Paul	82¾	82¾		
Do. preferred	85¾	86¾	¾	
Wabash	74½	74¾	¼	
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾		
Fort Wayne	93½	93		½
Ohio and Miss	30¼	30		¼
Pacific Mail	65¾	66	¼	
Adams Express	67	67¾	¾	
Gold	112¾	112¾		

—At Philadelphia on Saturday Reading Railroad sold at 50½; Pennsylvania at 60¾, and Lehigh Navigation at 33½@34. The bids were 27¾ for Philadelphia and Erie, 38½ for Catawissa preferred, and 16 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

—The New York *Financial Chronicle* says: The "bulls" and "bears" of the Chicago wheat market have been engaged in a struggle of unusual warmth since the beginning of October. The "bulls" have these circumstances in their favor: Advancing foreign markets and increased shipping orders; indications of an advance in gold; exceedingly small supplies at this market, which have caused a reduction of stocks in store, and a material rise in price and lastly, though by no means least of the influences which have operated in favor of the bulls, is the great uneasiness which a short breadstuff- are regarded all over the world, the undoubtedly smaller crop this year, and small- ness, certain to be accompanied, if stripped with higher ocean freights; and the danger from a tight money market and lower gold in November. On Friday, new wheat at Chicago was twelve cents above the lowest and seventeen cents below the highest point of the week. The range of prices in Great Britain for domestic wheat has been, since the beginning of 1869, from 4s. 3d. per quarter to 12s. 9d. to 13s. in January, 1870; the average for September was 9s. 6d. With these points, the intelligent reader will judge for himself as to the probable future of wheat.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 85 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Miscellaneous Stocks, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission charged on the same as the New York brokers.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY October 17, 1870.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along steadily with a fair inquiry for most of the leading descriptions. Tone, however, has been the situation for some days. The weather continues pleasant, and we are sorry to say very dry. There seems to be no likelihood prospect of a river, still, all things considered, the time is drawing near when we may look for a rise. The coal dealers are becoming a little anxious. and would like to see the waters troubled. There is a large amount of coal on hand for coming shipment. We hope soon to be able to announce the departure of one of the largest fleets that ever left this port. Pittsburgh manufactures are in good demand. We notice liberal shipments by rail besides a large amount by canal, and waiting the resumption of navigation. Bacon and Provisions—The market was a firm one, with a good demand for home purposes. The stock among leading houses is not a large one and will soon require replenishing. The firmness in other market has strengthened the confidence of holders, who are not disposed to lower their prices. The flour market was firm with a good local demand and an occasional order for a few hundred barrels for export. The receipts since our last were 1,202 barrels.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market continues to be well supplied. The receipts since our last were 1,000 barrels. The demand was fair and sales were regular at $3@3 for common to prime, and $3@3 for choice lots. The principal inquiry was for the latter.

ASHES—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices have undergone no quotable changes. The leading houses report Soda Ash, refined, 5½@6; cwt; Pearls, 6½@6½; Pearls, 8½@9; Potash, 7½@7½; Pearls, 9½@9½ ₱ lb.

BEANS—Prime—The receipts are increasing. Prices, however, have undergone no change. We note regular transactions at 70@80 ₱ bushel.

BOXES—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. The extreme rates are 40@42½ ₱ M. for 8-by-10 and 7-by-9 sizes; 32½@35 ₱ M. for 6-by-8 or 7-by-9 new crop.

BUTTER—The supply of fresh is coming in freely and selling at 36@37 ₱ pound.

BUTTER—The demand was fair and sales were regular, the principal inquiry was for the best descriptions. The receipts since our last were 25 packages consisting of 20 tubs and 5 kegs by express. The current rates for fresh roll were 30@35c; common and medium kinds were dull; prices very nominal.

LARD—Prime leaf, in tierces, 16½c; in kegs, 16c; in buckets, 16@16½c. Best tinnings $8 ₱ dozen.

FISH—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the leading houses report a fair trade doing at the following rates: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $18 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do, $16; No. 3 do, $14; No. 2 large, $15 ₱ bbl; No. 2 medium, $13; large $8 ₱ half bbl; $7 ₱ half bbl; medium $6 50 ₱ half bbl; No. 3 large, $6 ₱ half bbl; No. 3 medium, $5 ₱ half bbl; No. 3 small, $4 50 ₱ half bbl; No. 2 salmon, $7 ₱ half bbl; Lake herring $4 50; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

CHESTNUTS—Dull, prices tend downward, with sales at $7@8 ₱ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Firmness was the prevailing feature of the market, the advantage being on the side of holders. The receipts since our last were 25 tierces, with a light stock to operate with. Shoulders, we are reported sales at 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17½@18c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 18c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $27 50 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16½c ₱ pound.

GRAIN—We have little that is very new or interesting for our readers. Prices at present are very much the same as were reported in our last would answer on the present occasion. The receipts since our last were: Oats 1,961 sacks; Rye 147 sacks; Barley 501 sacks; Wheat 538 sacks; Corn 363 sacks. Wheat—the receipts were limited and so was the demand. The mills are the principle operators; red winter $1 15, 1 16@1 20 per bushel; white $1 30@1 34. Oats—The market has undergone no change; sales were made from first hands at 43½@45c; car load lots sold at 47@48; store 49@50c; the receipts and sales were limited. Corn dull being quoted from first hands at 84@85c for old; 80@83c for new; buyers and sellers at a wide demand for some time has been light and sales limited; the extreme rates are 80@85c per bushel. Barley—dullness was the prevailing feature of the market, dealers being widely apart in their views; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly.

Oranges—Fair demand is improving under limited receipts; prime sweet sells readily at $7@8 ₱ box.

Lemons—The demand was less active; we note sales of fresh ones at 26@27c ₱ doz.

TALLOW—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales of city rendered at 8½@9c ₱ lb; country sold at low grades at 7½c.

LARD OIL—Is a shade firmer; extra No. 1 is held at $1 18@1 20 ₱ gallon; No 2 at 85@95c ₱ gallon.

SEEDS—The market at present is in a very unsettled state; correct figures difficult to obtain. Flax seed nominal at $2 15 ₱ bushel.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 50.

LIME—The market was steady but not active; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—As the winter approaches the demand for feathers increases. We are reported sales from first hands at 80@85c; store rates the usual advance.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts have increased; we note sales at $12@13@17 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market was dull with a limited demand. We are reported sales from the wagon at $12 00, 15 00@18 00 ₱ ton. Baled dull but unchanged.

CHEESE—We can report a fair demand with sales of Western Reserve at 13@12c factory; 11@12c Goshen 15c; prime N. Y. 16c. Receipts since our last 106 boxes.

CHICKENS—There is a fair supply in market, and good sized young ones sell freely at 50@60c ₱ pair.

EGGS—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are regularly made at 23@25c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull, and prices unsettled; peaches (halves) are sold at a 4@6@12c.

FLOUR—The leading operators report a fair trade demand for good standard brands. The stock on hand is sufficiently large for all ordinary purposes. The receipts for the past 24 hours were 1,282 barrels. The mills are well stocked with wheat and are doing a good business. The current rates for Western flours, standard brands, were as follows: White wheat, family brands, $6 75@7 00; amber wheat, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75@6 85, $6 50 in sacks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75@6 85 in sacks; Canal, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sacks. The receipts of bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

FEED—The demand for feed is still full and sales regularly made at the following figures: From store $30@31 ₱ ton; seconds $1 per ton less; $2 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 9 cwt; rye shorts $1 75 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $2 ₱ bush; screenings $1 ₱ cwt.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at $6 50@6 75 ₱ ton, by the car load.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville Lake herring $4 50; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

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CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 17, 1870.

REMARKS—The day was bright and cheerful, and in our rambles through the intricate windings of the cattle yards, we encountered many who had, to use their own words, merely visited the cattle pens to see what sort of stock was offered for sale, so that they would have some idea of the quality of the stears which would grace the stalls of butchers on market day and their breakfast tables. The run of cattle was heavy, and prices were well maintained. There was a limited number of prime cattle offered, which sold readily at outside prices. The sheep offered, with few exceptions, were of the common class, and sold slowly, many bunches being left over. The hogs exposed for sale were of the better grades, but pork packers in this vicinity are not in market, preferring to wait lower prices. Some fine milk cows were offered and sold at good prices. We could not hear of any sales of horses at the mines.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Mr. M' Keown, clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, makes the following report of the number of cars of stock received during the week:

	Cars.		Cars.
Shamberg & Rass	2	S. Keefer	1
Willis Wood	2	R. W. Watkins	1
Greenwald & Hahn	2	L. Rosenbaum	1
G. Feustel	1	W. H. Cutter	1
P. M. Snyder	1	A. M. French	1
J. Colvin	1	Ziger & Rothschilds	2
S. Krauss	3	Marks Bros	4
S. & J. Shamburg	4	S. Lowenstine	3
S. Lowenthal	3	M. Verner	3
Shamburg & Hass	2	M. Kaufman	1
E. Katz	1	W. Rhoades	1
A. F. Wells	1	J. W. Kirkpatrick	1
W. C. Malhollm	1	Franerman & L	1
S. Keefer	1	P. A. Bine	1
J. W. Flanniken	1	Holmes, L. & Glass	4
Neely Bros	1	W. H. Lee & Rothschilds	2
P. M. Snyder	1	Volbrecht	1
Total	55		

Cattle.

We give the following as a fair index of the market to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 25@8 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@7 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@6 00; Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $3@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

SALES.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 90 head Indiana and Ohio at $5 25@5 60.

Holmes, Lefferty & Glass sold 49 head of Chicago mixed at $5 05@5 50.

S. Kaufman sold 45 head of Washington county at $5 50@5 65.

L. & J. Shamburg sold 156 head Chicago cattle, mixed, at $5@7 50.

S. Lowenstine sold 45 head Chicago stockers at $5@5 37.

Rothschilds & Ziger, 66 head Chicago at $4@7; one extra fine bullock, 1,270 lbs, to F. Bellatine, at $8 25.

S. Lowenthal, 20 head mixed Chicago at $5 00@6 50.

Milt Verner, 36 head Washington county, and 66 head C. Iengamuter at $5 25@6 50.

J. Neely, 58 head Ohio mixed steers and heifers at $5 25@6 75.

E. Katz, 36 head mixed Chicago at $5 50@7 00.

Shamberg & Hass, 59 head Chicago mixed at $5 50@7 00.

Trauerman & Laubman sold 9 head Chicago steers at $6 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was light, and the stock generally of an uniform character. The few prime sheep offered met ready sale at good prices. Low grades were a drug on the market. The inquiry was for lambs and light sheep. There were some evenly graded lots offered and would have sold at good prices could arrive at the selling rates during the morning, we give the following: Good to prime, $5 to $5 25; 84 to 86 lbs at 2½c decent to fair, 75 to $3 25, $2 25@2 75 mean to common, 50 to 75 lbs, $2 75@3 00; foot rot and scala-wags, by the head, 50@1 00.

Hogs.

The supply is steadily on the increase, but sales are limited. There is little demand as yet from the retail market, and packers will not take hold, as we have before stated, preferring to await lower rates. The following figures will not fall far within the mark: Extra Philadelphia $4 12@4 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 175 to 225 lbs, $4@4 12; rough to common, 150 to 175 lbs, $3 75@3 90; Yorkers, $4@4 12; Baltimore, $4@4 12; Chesters and select and weak at 90@95c. Pork quiet and weak at 90@95c. Bacon dull; hams and shoulders 15c; sides 17½@18c for fancy; sales at long. Whisky—stocks withdrawn anticipating higher prices and no sales reported. Lard dull and declining to sell. Gold 112. Exchange par. Money easy.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 19½@19¾c for middling; sales 1,000 bales. Flour dull but unchanged; extra XXX sold at $4 50; double extra $4 80@4 87½. Wheat firm; No 2 red winter spot and October 97½@98c; November 98@98½c; December 99½@99¾c; receipts 37,000 bushels; shipments 1,000 bushels. Oats firm at 36@36½c for No 2 spot and October; 36½@37c for November; receipts and sales 1,000 bushels. Barley firm at 90@95c for No 2 spot and October; receipts 1,000 bushels; shipments 2,000 bushels. Corn firm at 75@75½c for No 2 spot and October; 76@76½c for November; receipts 1,000 bushels; shipments 2,000 bushels. Rye firm at 80@82½c for No 2 spot and October; receipts 1,000 bushels; shipments 2,000 bushels. Provisions—Mess pork quiet at $23 00@25 00, cash and October; $23 00@23 50 for November. Lard—Prime and firm; 13½c bulger, at $7 50@8 00, closed dull and drooping. Whisky dull at 91c.

CATTLE—Dull at $2 75@4 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Cotton dull; sales 1,946 bales; middling uplands 22½c; middling Orleans 22½c; the sales 13,500 bbls superfine at $5 20@5 40; extra State $5 50@5 60; round hoop Ohio $5 60@6 00; St. Louis $5 60@6 75. Wheat in fair demand, but prices 1@2c lower; No 2 Chicago spring, old, at $1 16@1 16½; new do at $1 10@1 11; mixed and new spring $1 08@1 09; spring private at $1 12; winter red western $1 20@1 22; amber Iowa $1 21; extra amber Indiana $1 21. Rye weaker; sales 1,000 bush at 90c. Barley—No 2 firmer at sales 16,000 bush Canada East under $1 20 Canada West under $1 31. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and declining; sales 60,000 bush at 66@66½c for mixed Western in store; 66½@67c for new. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bush new mixed Ohio at 48@49c. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet and unchanged; sugar firm; sales 400 hhds at 10@10½c for fair to good refining; 10½@11c for open kettle grocery grades. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet at 8½@9c. Petroleum firm; crude 20c; refined 24½c. Turpentine firmer at 43½c. Rosins firm; sales 700 barrels at $2 10@2 15 for common to good strained. Tallow firm. Pork dull and drooping; crude 19c; refined 24½c. Turpentine firmer at 43½c. Rosins firm; sales 700 barrels at $2 10@2 15 for common to good strained. Beef quiet but unchanged. Beef hams quiet at 22@23c. Cut meats dull and unchanged; middles nominal; sales 230 tierces steam at 14½@15c; kettle 16@16½c. Whisky weaker and selling at 90@91c. Lard dull; sales 1,000 tierces at 16@16½c; kettle 16½@16¾c. Butter—Ohio firm. Wheat firm; new spring at 98 @1 25; winter red and amber $1 14@1 35. Rye steady at 90c. Oats steady. Barley dull. Corn firm; sales 70,000 bush at 66@66½c. Pork dull and drooping; mixed 19@20c. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull. Bacon do. Lard steady and in moderate demand.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Total receipts 780 on sale to-day; 10 cars at One Hundredth street, the rest at Weehawken and 30 cars at Communipaw. About 5,000 cattle all are selling at the average decline from last Monday's rates. Quotations: Texans for the week, with many to-day; large numbers are first sold, and then sold a lot or two at a time. Texans, weights 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, at 11@12c. Missouri steers, 12@13½c; Ohio 7¼@8½c. Cows, 50 Kentucky, Western and Illinois, 3@5c. Of 2,500 veal calves, the market averaged 10c. Sheep, 20 cars in; receipts 5,000 head; 2,000 left over. Total sales are in over sheep and one fourth of poor sides and at the very few fine cattle exceed 10c. Sheep, 6@6½c; poor to fair, 4@5½c; lambs 7@8c; poor sides, 4@6c for Canadas; 12c for 6@7c; lambs 7@8c. Hogs, 20 cars in; receipts 5,000 head; 2,000 left over. Total sales 6,000 head; 3,000 at 7@7½c; 2,000 at 7½@7¾c; 1,000 at 8c; 1,000 at 8½@8¾c; 1,000 at 9c; 1,000 at 9½@9¾c; 1,000 at 10c; 1,000 at 10½@10¾c; 1,000 at 11c; 1,000 at 11½@11¾c; 1,000 at 12c; 1,000 at 12½@12¾c; 1,000 at 13c; 1,000 at 13½@13¾c; 1,000 at 14c; 1,000 at 14½@14¾c; 1,000 at 15c; 1,000 at 15½@15¾c; 1,000 at 16c; 1,000 at 16½@16¾c; 1,000 at 17c; 1,000 at 17½@17¾c; 1,000 at 18c; 1,000 at 18½@18¾c; 1,000 at 19c; 1,000 at 19½@19¾c; 1,000 at 20c; 1,000 at 20½@20¾c; 1,000 at 21c; 1,000 at 21½@21¾c; 1,000 at 22c; 1,000 at 22½@22¾c; 1,000 at 23c; 1,000 at 23½@23¾c; 1,000 at 24c; 1,000 at 24½@24¾c; 1,000 at 25c; 1,000 at 25½@25¾c; 1,000 at 26c; 1,000 at 26½@26¾c; 1,000 at 27c; 1,000 at 27½@27¾c; 1,000 at 28c; 1,000 at 28½@28¾c; 1,000 at 29c; 1,000 at 29½@29¾c; 1,000 at 30c; 1,000 at 30½@30¾c; 1,000 at 31c; 1,000 at 31½@31¾c; 1,000 at 32c; 1,000 at 32½@32¾c; 1,000 at 33c; 1,000 at 33½@33¾c; 1,000 at 34c; 1,000 at 34½@34¾c; 1,000 at 35c; 1,000 at 35½@35¾c; 1,000 at 36c; 1,000 at 36½@36¾c; 1,000 at 37c; 1,000 at 37½@37¾c; 1,000 at 38c; 1,000 at 38½@38¾c; 1,000 at 39c; 1,000 at 39½@39¾c; 1,000 at 40c; 1,000 at 40½@40¾c; 1,000 at 41c; 1,000 at 41½@41¾c; 1,000 at 42c; 1,000 at 42½@42¾c; 1,000 at 43c; 1,000 at 43½@43¾c; 1,000 at 44c; 1,000 at 44½@44¾c; 1,000 at 45c; 1,000 at 45½@45¾c; 1,000 at 46c; 1,000 at 46½@46¾c; 1,000 at 47c; 1,000 at 47½@47¾c; 1,000 at 48c; 1,000 at 48½@48¾c; 1,000 at 49c; 1,000 at 49½@49¾c; 1,000 at 50c; 1,000 at 50½@50¾c; 1,000 at 51c; 1,000 at 51½@51¾c; 1,000 at 52c; 1,000 at 52½@52¾c; 1,000 at 53c; 1,000 at 53½@53¾c; 1,000 at 54c; 1,000 at 54½@54¾c; 1,000 at 55c; 1,000 at 55½@55¾c; 1,000 at 56c; 1,000 at 56½@56¾c; 1,000 at 57c; 1,000 at 57½@57¾c; 1,000 at 58c; 1,000 at 58½@58¾c; 1,000 at 59c; 1,000 at 59½@59¾c; 1,000 at 60c; 1,000 at 60½@60¾c; 1,000 at 61c; 1,000 at 61½@61¾c; 1,000 at 62c; 1,000 at 62½@62¾c; 1,000 at 63c; 1,000 at 63½@63¾c; 1,000 at 64c; 1,000 at 64½@64¾c; 1,000 at 65c; 1,000 at 65½@65¾c; 1,000 at 66c; 1,000 at 66½@66¾c; 1,000 at 67c; 1,000 at 67½@67¾c; 1,000 at 68c; 1,000 at 68½@68¾c; 1,000 at 69c; 1,000 at 69½@69¾c; 1,000 at 70c; 1,000 at 70½@70¾c; 1,000 at 71c; 1,000 at 71½@71¾c; 1,000 at 72c; 1,000 at 72½@72¾c; 1,000 at 73c; 1,000 at 73½@73¾c; 1,000 at 74c; 1,000 at 74½@74¾c; 1,000 at 75c; 1,000 at 75½@75¾c; 1,000 at 76c; 1,000 at 76½@76¾c; 1,000 at 77c; 1,000 at 77½@77¾c; 1,000 at 78c; 1,000 at 78½@78¾c; 1,000 at 79c; 1,000 at 79½@79¾c; 1,000 at 80c; 1,000 at 80½@80¾c; 1,000 at 81c; 1,000 at 81½@81¾c; 1,000 at 82c; 1,000 at 82½@82¾c; 1,000 at 83c; 1,000 at 83½@83¾c; 1,000 at 84c; 1,000 at 84½@84¾c; 1,000 at 85c; 1,000 at 85½@85¾c; 1,000 at 86c; 1,000 at 86½@86¾c; 1,000 at 87c; 1,000 at 87½@87¾c; 1,000 at 88c; 1,000 at 88½@88¾c; 1,000 at 89c; 1,000 at 89½@89¾c; 1,000 at 90c; 1,000 at 90½@90¾c; 1,000 at 91c; 1,000 at 91½@91¾c; 1,000 at 92c; 1,000 at 92½@92¾c; 1,000 at 93c; 1,000 at 93½@93¾c; 1,000 at 94c; 1,000 at 94½@94¾c; 1,000 at 95c; 1,000 at 95½@95¾c; 1,000 at 96c; 1,000 at 96½@96¾c; 1,000 at 97c; 1,000 at 97½@97¾c; 1,000 at 98c; 1,000 at 98½@98¾c; 1,000 at 99c; 1,000 at 99½@99¾c; 1,000 at 100c; 1,000 at 100½@100¾c; 1,000 at 101c; 1,000 at 101½@101¾c; 1,000 at 102c; 1,000 at 102½@102¾c; 1,000 at 103c; 1,000 at 103½@103¾c; 1,000 at 104c; 1,000 at 104½@104¾c; 1,000 at 105c; 1,000 at 105½@105¾c; 1,000 at 106c; 1,000 at 106½@106¾c; 1,000 at 107c; 1,000 at 107½@107¾c; 1,000 at 108c; 1,000 at 108½@108¾c; 1,000 at 109c; 1,000 at 109½@109¾c; 1,000 at 110c; 1,000 at 110½@110¾c; 1,000 at 111c; 1,000 at 111½@111¾c; 1,000 at 112c; 1,000 at 112½@112¾c; 1,000 at 113c; 1,000 at 113½@113¾c; 1,000 at 114c; 1,000 at 114½@114¾c; 1,000 at 115c; 1,000 at 115½@115¾c; 1,000 at 116c; 1,000 at 116½@116¾c; 1,000 at 117c; 1,000 at 117½@117¾c; 1,000 at 118c; 1,000 at 118½@118¾c; 1,000 at 119c; 1,000 at 119½@119¾c; 1,000 at 120c; 1,000 at 120½@120¾c; 1,000 at 121c; 1,000 at 121½@121¾c; 1,000 at 122c; 1,000 at 122½@122¾c; 1,000 at 123c; 1,000 at 123½@123¾c; 1,000 at 124c; 1,000 at 124½@124¾c; 1,000 at 125c; 1,000 at 125½@125¾c; 1,000 at 126c; 1,000 at 126½@126¾c; 1,000 at 127c; 1,000 at 127½@127¾c; 1,000 at 128c; 1,000 at 128½@128¾c; 1,000 at 129c; 1,000 at 129½@129¾c; 1,000 at 130c; 1,000 at 130

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kentucky Amber Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Business for Sale—707 Ohio street.
Horses and Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Wanted to Purchase—Business.
Dwelling for Sale—210 Fifth avenue.
Stock Sales—J. McIlwaine.
Grand Excursion and Buffalo Hunt.
Evening Leader to-day.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Storeroom for Rent—70 Smithfield street.
Artist Materials—J. G. Backofen & Son.
Dry Goods—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Situation Wanted—F. Ryan.
Property at Auction—H. B. Smithson.
Girl Wanted—Third and Grant streets.
Golden Wedding Rye Whiskey—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Drug Store for Sale—E. L. Fahnestock & Co.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Opera House—Child Stealer, or Atonement.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
English Opera Combination—Academy of Music.
Felix's Extract of Coffee—466 Penn street.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Louisville Navy Tobacco—Knox & Orr.
Boots and Shoes—Gill & Bro.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Oats' Thresd—J. & P. Coates.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Gumer & Co.
Boots and Shoes—J. H. Borland.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Lace Leather for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, October 17:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	54°	7 A. M.	29 50-100
12 M.	70°	12 M.	29 40-100
6 P. M.	68°	6 P. M.	29 50-100

WEATHER.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 60.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 67.
Detroit—Raining; wind W.; ther. 61.
Cincinnati—Clear; calm; ther. 64.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 68.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 62.
Chicago—Raining; wind W.; ther. 50.
St. Louis—Overcast; wind S. W.; ther. 55.
Little Rock—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 70.
Omaha—Cloudy and raining some; ther. 64.
Cheyenne—Clear; cold; ther. 5.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Findley, Miss E., Bellview, Pa.	2
League, Wm., Ads. Ohio	3
Grafton Refinery, Pittsburgh	2

October 17th.

Evening Leader to-day.

Fine Property—H. B. Smithson will sell on Saturday next a valuable piece of property on St. Washington street, but a short distance from the Inclined Plane.

Military Ball.—The Sixth Company of Duquesne Grays will give a grand military and civic dress ball to-morrow night, at Lafayette Hall.

Wanted.—Ladies to learn dress-making by the best of all modern methods—that of S. F. Taylor. Call on Miss M. L. Bennett at the Robinson House.

The woman who found the watch at the corner of Washington and Wylie will please return it to the owner, No. 38 Franklin street, and receive reward for same.

Hall's Potato Digger—Was at the Beaver Fair, and it is hardly necessary to add succeeded in securing the premium and the commendation of every person who saw it. It is bound to become the favorite.

Finance Committee.—The above committee will meet this evening at the office of the City Controller. The Committee has not held a meeting for about two months, and it is important, therefore, that the members attend this evening.

Street Car Fare.—Conductors on our street passenger railways are greatly bored by passengers wanting to know if they can't be carried for five cents, and some old ladies insist on riding for five cents and pay no more.

Evening Leader to-day.

The Fair.—City Hall is a pleasant place to visit just now. The fair for the benefit of St. Francis Hospital is in progress, and offers many attractions. The Lafayette Corps Band and Beethoven Singing Society will be there this evening and furnish good music.

Jefferson Cavalry.—A new cavalry company has been organized in Jefferson township, this county, under the above title. Officers will be elected on Saturday next, when the company will be mustered into the State militia.

Heavy Real Estate Transaction.—Mr. William Coleman has purchased from Mr. Joseph M. Carson, the extensive brewery property, one hundred and eleven feet four inches by one hundred and fifty-one feet, on the corner of Duquesne way and Barker's alley, for $150,000.

Local Preachers' Association.—Rev. J. W. F. White, of this city, preached the annual sermon before the thirteenth annual session of the National Local Preachers' Association, at Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon. Among the Pittsburghers present were Rev. Messrs. Dr. Nesbitt, Dr. Horner, Rev. J. W. F. White, Rev. F. Brown, Rev. J. W. Lowry, Rev. W. H. Kincaid, Mr. J. H. Watters and Mr. Snowden.

Prof. Tavenner's Lectures.—A fair number of our best citizens were present at the first of the series of Pittsburgh Female College last evening, to hear Prof. Tavenner's lecture and readings. All were well pleased, judging from the general expression of opinion at the close. The second lecture of the course will be given at the same place this evening, when new tragic and humorous selections will be read.

Evening Leader to-day.

Health of the City.—The Physician of the Board of Health reports thirty-six deaths in the city during the week ending October 14—nineteen children and seventeen adults. Four of the deaths were from consumption, two from diphtheria, five from scarlet fever, three from typhoid fever, and two from marasmus. The remainder died of various diseases. Nine were under the age of one year, and nineteen less than ten years old.

Excursion to the Far West.—Persons desiring to visit Kansas and Colorado have a splendid chance to do so at a very small cost. An excursion party will leave Columbus, O., on the evening of the 25th inst., for Denver, Colorado, and will stop at Kansas points, for those being to see the country and participate in a grand buffalo hunt. The Pittsburg party will connect with the excursion train at Columbus. The rates of fare are given in another column.

La France Elegante.—We have received from Miss M. L. Bennett and Miss Johnson, copies of the September and October numbers of *La France Elegant Modes de Paris*, the well known fashion journal, imported by Mr. S. F. Taylor, of New York. Miss Bennett and Miss Johnson are stopping at the Robinson House, and are ready to give instructions to those wishing to learn Mr. Taylor's perfect system of cutting ladies garments.

Affray in a Gambling Saloon.—It is stated that a difficulty occurred in a gambling saloon in the Diamond, last evening, which resulted in the shooting of a man named David Lamb. It appears that a party were gambling, when some one of the crowd about the table suddenly discharged a pistol, the ball lodging in the hip of Hall. Only a slight flesh wound, however, was inflicted. The parties implicated in the affair, all signs of a difficulty had been removed from the saloon.

Evening Leader to-day.

Family Disturbance.—John Driscoll was fined $50 by Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, and in default sent to the workhouse for thirty days for disorderly conduct. It seems that Driscoll went to the house of B. Charlesworth, in the Twelfth ward, Sunday night, forced an entrance, pulled Charlesworth out of bed and almost frightened the family to death. The police were attracted and arrested John Driscoll, but Charlesworth was detained when the facts became known.

A Terrible Fall.—The expectations of our leading dry goods dealers have been raised to the highest pitch. They expected that as the cool weather set in a change of raiment would become necessary; that they would make very extensive sales of dry goods at the usual high prices. Their expectations have, however, received a terrible shock, for everybody is flocking to the great bankrupt sale of dry goods, by Bernheim & Co., 61 Wood street, under Lafayette Hall, every day, morning, afternoon and evening, and the rush is immense.

Quackery.—At a meeting of the Allegheny County Homeopathic Medical Society, held yesterday, a report was received from a Committee previously appointed, covering the draft of a memorial to the Legislature, asking that the provisions of the act of last session—prohibiting persons who have not received a diploma from some regularly chartered medical college, for practice in certain other counties—be extended to Allegheny county. The memorial was approved, and Drs. Childs, Cote and Willard were appointed to present it to our delegation, at the proper time. If the act is a good one it should be made to apply in all the counties in the State.

The Grand English Opera Combination—Extra Card Concerning Prices.

Owing to an error in the publication of the scale of prices, considerable misapprehension is found to exist. It is therefore considered expedient by the management to republish them, notice to the contrary notwithstanding: Admission to parquette and dress circle, $1; family circle, fifty cents; gallery, twenty-five cents. Reserved seats fifty cents extra.

Samuel Hare & Son.

This firm had on exhibition at the Beaver fair the finest mower ever built, known as the Champion No. 4. They also had on exhibition a mower of the same number, with dropper attachment. Both of these machines proved a centre of attraction on the fair grounds, and the throngs of people who visited the fair did not fail to notice them; especially so with regard to the first machine, which was boxed up, and only opened at times, when the rain ceased to fall. The judges, without the least hesitation, awarded the Messrs. Hare the first premium on both machines, which is but another evidence of how immensely popular it is becoming. And just here we might also remark that on the same days on which the Beaver fair was held the Butler county fair took place. The Champion machines were represented there also, and succeeded in carrying off the first premiums over all others. The Messrs. Hare are the sole agents for the Champion machine, and they will be pleased at all times to show them to the public, and explain their superior advantages. Their establishment is on Liberty street, at the foot of Fifth avenue.

Evening Leader to-day.

OIL CONFLAGRATION.

A Portion of the Standard Oil Works Burned—Loss from Eight to Ten Thousand Dollars—Partial Insurance.

About a quarter to six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Standard Oil Works, located on Butler street, near Fifteith. A general alarm was sounded from box No. 86, and the Fire Department responded readily, and did good service.

The fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive. One of the employees at the works, who was standing near the railroad, states that when the train due in the city at six o'clock passed the works, gas from the receiving room ignited, the flame appearing to shoot from under the locomotive along the ground to the receiving room, where a tank ignited. The fire was started so suddenly that the train was scarcely a hundred yards off before the receiving house was wrapped in flames.

The oil burned in the distillated and benzine receiving house is estimated at about $7,000, and the loss in tanks, etc., will probably make the total loss about eight to ten thousand dollars. The still house was not injured, and at ten o'clock last evening the probabilities were that the fire would spread no further. Near one of the burning tanks of refined oil was a tank of eighteen thousand barrels crude oil, but the fire department were laboring to save this, with every prospect of success.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at from eight to ten thousand dollars, and the exact amount of insurance could not be ascertained last evening. It is, however, estimated at about eight thousand dollars, principally in the Cash and other eastern companies.

SUICIDE.

A Man Cuts His Throat.

On Monday, the 10th instant, Henry Grimer, a farmer living in Jefferson township, Butler county, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He went out to the field in the morning, to commence harvesting buckwheat, and when his little daughter went to call him, he was found with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his razor clasped in his hand. He had for several days acted strangely, and the cause of the suicide is supposed to have been temporary insanity. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

English Opera—"The Marriage of Figaro."

"The Marriage of Figaro" attracted a large and fashionable audience to the Academy of Music last night, when Mozart's master-piece was produced in such a manner as only such a combination of artists could be expected to render it. Mrs. Bernard returns to-night as that lyric and histrionic vigor which characterizes her. Her voice seems even more fresh than last season, and in listening to her last night, prejudiced, indeed must have been the listener who could have felt the absence of her predecessor, Madame Parepa. In one sense, there can be no two opinions—our Marcellina, Miss Thomas has not the requisite point of view, while vocally she can bear the palm in comparison with the best of foreign artists. The contralto, Miss Bennett, made the same at last season.

Miss Rose Hersee, always acceptable, proving a strong contrast to the leading artiste, finds another bright line to the melodic atmosphere which must ever surround the performance of Mozart's old but ever fresh and charming music. Her "*Voi che sapete*" *Nothing* but go and see him—we mean hear—her, and you will understand with the determination to go and see and hear the rest again.

Mr. Laurence had an opportunity of giving an excellent rendition of Figaro's music, a fine voice, in "Pose Amor," which he sang well.

Mr. Campbell, as Basilio, and Mr. Wild, in turns to us with his voice greatly improved since last season, and proves his worthiness of the title he has so long and so justly held as favorites.

Mr. Howell, who last year was the double base of Carl Rosa's orchestral tower of strength, has this year assumed the baton and buskin, and in *Don Bartolo* gave evidence of most excellent qualities for the position he has assumed; but to lose such an artiste for the orchestra—such a tone and such a wrist—must have caused many regretful sighs. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the last named gentleman; capable, persevering, assiduous, unfailing and amiable withal, he has brought a compact and efficient orchestra, which he seems to control with a will, and in many passages last night shared equally with the vocal artistes in the pleasure afforded to the auditors.

The choruses are efficient, and we can unhesitatingly pronounce them a decided improvement on even the much lauded chorus of last season.

This evening we are to have "Il Trovatore," with Castle, Laurence, Howell, Mrs. Bernard and Mrs. Seguin in the cast. Saturday evening the "Crown Diamonds," when that Cassemade article, Mr. Castle, will make his first appearance as *Rebellado*. Full houses are certain to be the order throughout the week so brilliantly inaugurated.

Evening Leader to-day.

Concert at Mansfield

The concert announced for last Tuesday evening, at the Mansfield M. E. Church, was a very successful one, both as to numbers in attendance and excellence of performance. The church was densely crowded by eight o'clock with the people of the village, and many from Pittsburgh. The choir of the church, assisted by the Quintette Club of Pittsburgh, did the singing, under the direction of G. B. Alexander, Esq. This gentleman deserves much credit for the interest he takes in the art of music in this county, for the labors done to bring up the standard of our home talent to a creditable degree, and many are indebted to him for the cultivation of the talent they possess in that line. The members of the choir did their several parts with credit. Mrs. G. W. Lazear, of the Quintette, has a full toned voice, completely under the control of a good judgment as to its modulation and adaptation to the character of the songs she sings. This was fully demonstrated by the hearty encores the audience awarded her. Long may we be blessed with her services. Miss Reeves, Miss K. Brewster, teacher of vocal music at the Pittsburgh Female College, has a powerful voice, coupled with a calm demeanor that both captivates and interests the audience. Her selections were admirable and well performed, and her singing of "Ruth and Naomi" was listened to with pleasure, and a hearty encore called for repetition. Mr. Henry Horner, also a member of the Quintette, bass, has a rich, manly voice, one that is under the control of a good judgment. It was received with applause. The gentleman has a fine conception of the grave-digger, with spade in hand, that breaks the ground for poor mortals—was a master performance. There are few of us in the audience but felt the truth of the certain doom that awaits us all, and the sad dream is over, and the grave-digger gathers them in. Mr. Jos. Kerr, also a member of the Quintette, possesses rare abilities, and is at home on any part of music allotted to him. Indeed, with his Excelsior tenor voice and gentlemanly address, makes him always a favorite with an audience. Mr. H. Knabe presided at the piano, with satisfaction to the singers and audience.

Buggies, Jaggies, Etc.

Among the finest barouches, buggies, and jaggey wagons on exhibition at the Beaver county fair, were the samples from the factory of Mr. Wm. M. McClain, northwest corner of the Diamond, Allegheny. The judges awarded Mr. McClain a diploma on his top buggy, and a premium on his open buggy and jaggey wagon. These were really fine specimens of workmanship, and were entirely worthy of the premium. They were exhibited in the samples from this factory. The top and open buggies, barouches and other vehicles manufactured by Mr. McClain, are of the best selected materials, and are put together by the most competent and experienced mechanics. Those of our readers who may desire to purchase a first-class vehicle, which is made of the best materials and in the most skillful and durable manner, should not fail to call and examine the stock on sale at the warehouse of Mr. McClain. We are satisfied that they cannot obtain, any where in two cities, a neater, cheaper, more durable or more stylish vehicle.

Evening Leader to-day.

The Eleventh Ward Station House.

At a meeting of the Committee on City Property, held on Saturday afternoon, the sub-committee reported that they had purchased a lot from Stewart McKee, on Wylie avenue, as a site for the Eleventh Ward Station House. The report was accepted and a warrant for $1,600 in payment for the lot ordered. The Committee also reported having received the following proposals for the erection of the station house:

Jos. Eichbaum	3,300
S. B. Waughter	3,336
Wm. Kerr	3,200
J. H. Sanders	3,000

The contract was awarded to Mr. S. B. Waughter, the builder, he having given the satisfactory bonds as given. The sub-committee having in charge the erection of the station house aforesaid were authorized to contract for the necessary gas and water fixtures for the same, after which the committee adjourned. The new station house is to be like those which are erected in the outer wards, and which have been fully described in our columns. It is greatly needed in this locality, and when completed will have the effect, no doubt, of checking a great deal of the rowdyism that now exists there. The work on the building will be commenced immediately.

The Temperance Cause—Meeting at the Home.

Capt. E. H. Rauch, editor of the *Keystone Good Templar*, published in Lancaster, Pa., will deliver a lecture on temperance before the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association, in their hall on Duquesne Way, near Hand street bridge, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Capt. Rauch has an excellent reputation as a writer and speaker on this subject, and the Association has given evidence of life for the advancement of its objects, and is every where recognized as a leading spirit of the temperance cause in this city. A visit to-night will well sustain the laurels he has already won in the estimation of those who expect a crowded house will greet the veteran orator. Go early to secure a good seat. Ladies especially welcomed, and seats reserved for them.

The Water Supply in Lawrenceville.

We hear great complaints about the supply of water in Lawrenceville. It is stated, upon pretty reliable authority, that the citizens of these wards are without water from about four o'clock in the morning until one o'clock the next morning, leaving but three hours each day for the supply of water, and then it requires them to sit upall night, in order to fill up their barrels for the following day. This is not as it should be, and we hope to see the matter remedied, in some manner, very soon. It was before the Councils at their last meeting, but no action was taken, because the Chairman of the Water Committee stated that the matter would be attended to and the citizens furnished an ample supply of water. Why it has not been done remains to be seen.

Merchant Tailoring at New Brighton.

Messrs. S. & J. Snellenburg, merchant tailors, Broadway, New Brighton, carried off the premium on the handsome and elegant suit of clothes exhibited by them. It attracted universal attention, and well it might, for we have never seen a more attractive and at the same time neat outfit. The garment in question consisted of light doeskin pantaloons, full dress coat of the same material and plush vest, and was made to order and to fit Mr. Jay. The Messrs. S. have been in the business for eight years, five in Philadelphia and four in New Brighton, and their reputation as the leading clothiers of that town is established beyond peradventure.

Painful Accident.—William Barnett, aged thirteen years, residing in Lawrenceville, was engaged at the rolls in Reese & Graff's mill, yesterday afternoon, when he missed catching a hot strip of iron as it came out, and, the end striking the ground, it was bent in a semi-circle. On the other end leaving the rolls it fell on Barnett's hand, burning his shoulders and over upon Barnett, causing a laceration of the back. He also sustained a laceration of the integument about the elbow. He was removed to the office of Dr. Clark, where his injuries were promptly dressed. He is not fatally injured.

Evening Leader to-day.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Meeting of the Synod of Pittsburgh—Third Day's Sessions—The Business Transacted.

Morning Session.

The Synod met at nine o'clock yesterday morning in Dr. Howard's church, Penn avenue, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The Committee on the Records of the former Presbyteries of Ohio and Pittsburgh, reported, recommending their approval as far as written. Adopted. The Committee on the Records of the Presbytery of West Virginia reported that the records had not come into their hands. Committee discharged.

Statistical reports were read from the Presbyteries of Blairsville, Pittsburgh, Redstone and Washington. No report from West Virginia was presented.

The Committee on the publication of Mr. Ewing's articles on domestic wines, reported that they offered the paper to the Board of Publication, which declined to publish it, because of approaching changes in the Board, and it was then published in the *Banner*. The report was adopted.

Rev. F. J. Collier, was appointed delegate to the Synod of Pittsburgh United Presbyterians.

Johnstown was fixed upon as its place, and the third Tuesday of October, 1871, as the time for the next meeting of the Synod.

Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, in connection with which remarks were made by Dr. Speer on the first act attached to this meeting of the Synod, because of the state of the world, and a need of a revival of religion in all our borders.

The Presbyteries of Blairsville, Redstone and West Virginia reported the Home Mission Fund with a resolution passed by the General Assembly, they had presented the matter of the subscriptions to the Memorial Fund to the members of their respective churches. The Presbytery of Pittsburgh had not yet come under consideration, and the Presbytery of Washington has not attended to it at all. Reports accepted.

The Committee on Standing Rules submitted a report, which was considered *seriatim* and adopted.

Rev. C. V. McCaig, Treasurer, made his report, which was accepted, and Rev. W. T. Beaty, appointed assistant Treasurer for the present meeting. Adjourned until two P. M.

Afternoon Session.

At the time stated, Synod resumed business.

The committee appointed to devise means for paying contingent expenses of Synod, and traveling expenses of members, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it be recommended to all our churches to make contributions to the Synodical fund each year previous to the meeting of the Synod, and that the money thus contributed be paid over to the Treasurer before or at the meeting.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed at each meeting to make, in due proportion of assessment to the members in attendance, who have contributed to the fund, according to the distance traveled.

Resolved, That any surplus that may remain after all appointments are made by the Synod, shall remain in the hands of the Treasurer subject to the order of Synod.

The report was considered *seriatim* and adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we now fill the offices of Permanent Clerk and Treasurer.

In accordance with the above Rev. Robert Carothers was elected Permanent Clerk, and W. W. Fisher Permanent Clerk, and Rev. C. V. McCaig Treasurer.

The Commission on Boundary line between Blairsville and Redstone Presbyteries reported recommending that the line between Saltsburg and Bedford Turnpike, to a point half a mile west of the Kiskiminetas River, thence in a direct line to a point on the Monongahela river midway between Saltsburg and Port Perry, it being understood that the line between Pittsburgh and Pleasant Grove are in the Presbytery of Blairsville be left as heretofore.

The Committees on the Records of the Presbyteries of Washington and Ohio, reported the same, reported, recommending their approval. Adopted.

The Committee on the Board of Colportage reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Synod express their satisfaction with the increased efficiency of the Board of Colportage and would urge them to increase their Missionary work in which they are engaged.

Resolved, That the Board be authorized to increase their capital to $15,000, and that for the purpose the receipts from the churches, be specially appropriated to the increase of the capital, we deem necessary in order to the vigorous prosecution of their work.

Resolved, That according to the action of the last Synod, the Board of Colportage make a report to Synod the names of the churches contributing and the amount so contributed. This statement has been carefully collected, and shows that of the one hundred and sixty churches within the bounds of Synod, eighty-seven have failed to do anything for this object. The good work can not be carried on in any systematic and regular annual collection for this object.

Resolved, That the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., James J. Brownson, D.D., and A. C. McClelland, ministers, and Richard Edwards, David Robinson and Wm. Bakewell, Elders, be and are hereby elected to fill vacancies which now exist in the Board.

The resolutions were considered *seriatim* and adopted, after which Synod adjourned until 7½ o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

The Synod was called to order at half past seven o'clock.

The Committees.

The Moderator announced the following committees, under the rules:

Committee on Correspondence—Wm. A. Fleming, B. M. Kerr, G. W. Shaffer, C. L. Pershing, Daniel Bushnell.

On Narrative—James J. Brownson, D. D., D. W. Fisher, J. H. Fingland, D. D., McKee and Craig Ritchie.

On Foreign Missions—W. D. Howard, D. D., John Stockton, D. D., General R. K. Whiteley.

On Home Missions—George Hill, D. D., W. F. Hutchinson, Joseph Eaton.

On Education—S. J. Wilson, D. D., D. T. Carnahan, William Speer.

On Church Erection—J. M. Barnett, J. K. Andrews, Nat. Ewing.

On Publication—Richard Lea, John Gillespie, Thomas Aiken.

The State of Religion.

Rev. S. F. Scovel presented the report of the Committee on Narrative and State of Religion. The report set forth that the church had enjoyed peace and prosperity throughout the year, and that the power of truth and love had been erected than during any previous year, and increased liberality had been manifested; that there was progress in spiritual growth, and in many instances remarkable evidences of spiritual development. A better observance of the Sabbath, and a deeper interest in temperance reform, were among the gratifying features reported in connection with churches. The gentleman not having had time to write out his report, gave merely the outlines, with the intention to fill them up in detail hereafter. The report was accepted.

The Addresses.

Rev. D. P. Lowry then addressed the Synod on the claims of the Theological Seminary. He alluded to the great things projected for the church, consequent upon the grand reunion. One of the great results of this ecclesiastical enterprize was the endowment of the Western Theological Seminary. A sufficient endowment was needed for that institution—an endowment which would place it on a parity with other institutions of the kind. The endowment in its present shape should not compensate men qualified for the duties. It was but simple justice that the salaries of those now employed, should receive an additional $1,000. A library was also required, and a sufficient fire proof building for its preservation. The contingent fund should also be endowed, that this seminary might continue to keep the Seminary in proper repair, and pay all needful incidental expenses. Professorships were also needed. Three thousand dollars would endow a scholarship. Here there were but seventeen scholarships. While the church had sixty-three. The speaker concluded by an earnest appeal to Synod in these matters.

The College Question.

Rev. George Hill, D. D., followed on the subject of the Collegiate Department of the Memorial Fund. He stated that he had but little taste for discussing this question, as it was surrounded with serious embarrassments. His own opinion was, that the question of raising a college fund, was far more important and more feasible than that of locating a college. The question was, shall we have a college, or shall we fail to have one in consequence of local interests or jealousies? In regard to a location. The question should be determined without regard to either Washington or Canonsburg. Are we going to lose the college altogether, as a guarantied over this locality, or are we going on, like men, to provide the means for a college, leaving the question of location to be determined hereafter. He concluded by an earnest appeal to Synod to avoid strife and contention, and lay deep and broad the foundations of a college for Western Pennsylvania.

The Female College.

Rev. W. T. Beaty addressed the Synod on behalf of the Pennsylvania Female College. It had long been a matter of regret that the Presbyterian Church had no such institution under its control, and he presumed the present project ere long would be consummated. Forty-four boarding pupils—all that could be accommodated—had been enrolled before the school opened, and before the first day pupils had been admitted. There was no more room for either classes, and both boarding and day pupils had been denied admission. The Board of Trustees desired that the college should be recognized as a Presbyterian institution; that it should be supported and patronized by them, and receive at least a portion of the Memorial fund. They desired that it should be taken under the care of the Synod, and that the several donations of the comparatively few gentlemen who had contributed to the endowment of the college, should be heartily seconded. The building was now crowded, and new buildings would have to be erected in the spring—a new dormitor es, new class rooms, and other buildings, to render the institution what it ought to be—a place where the daughters of Presbyterian families could be thoroughly educated. Money would be required, and it was deemed but just and proper that this institution should share in the proceeds of the memorial fund.

West Virginia.

Rev. Dr. Loyal Young made an earnest appeal in behalf of Memorial Church Erection in West Virginia. Several churches in that State had recently been organized, and new churches were being erected, and the people were generally poor and unable to build as many churches as were required. The Synod was asked for about $1,500, to be divided among the needy congregations in that region.

Dr. Brownson remarked to Dr. Young that, if he would come to him, he would give him the names of two gentlemen who would donate $750 each to aid the church in West Virginia. This announcement was hailed with applause.

The wants of the churches in West Virginia was further discussed by representatives from that State.

Committee on Temperance.

On motion, the following Committee on Temperance was appointed, to report at the next meeting of Synod: Rev. S. C. Faris, Rev. S. M. Henderson, Hon. Moses Hampton and Rev. J. C. Jennings, D. D.

Resolutions Submitted.

Rev. Mr. Scovel then read a series of resolutions, which he said were meant to express the sense of the Synod relative to the educational matters which had just been so earnestly and ably discussed.

Dr. Howard hoped that the Synod would adjourn until morning, and not undertake to act upon such vastly important questions as that so late an hour (half-past nine o'clock). He wished to hear the resolutions discussed in all their bearings, before definitely acting upon them.

Several members stated that they would have to leave for their homes in the morning, and that there would be a slim attendance if the session was prolonged.

Dr. Howard expressed his amazement at such declarations. If the brethren had not been properly entertained—if they had not been provided with comfortable beds and suitable tables—he might excuse their haste. But pains had been taken to have them well cared for, and he thought they had no grounds for complaint on that score. Then, again, they had important business yet to transact. They could not get through if they would sit until midnight, and their assertions that they *must* go off in the morning simply indicated a disregard of law and a neglect of duty. They could not go without leave of the Synod, and must remain until the business was finished.

The motion was amended to adjourn until nine o'clock this morning, and spend the first half hour in devotional exercises. The Synod then adjourned with prayer.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

October Term of the Supreme and United States District Courts—Criminal and Other County Courts.

Supreme Court.

Present—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Sharswood, Williams, Read and Agnew.

The October and November term of the Supreme Court for the Western District commenced yesterday, when the list for the first week, including the cases from Erie, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties, was taken up. The second week will be devoted to the Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria cases; the third and fourth weeks to the Allegheny cases; and the fifth week to those for Washington, Fayette, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence counties.

George A. Jenks, of Jefferson county, on motion of T. A. Gerdon, of Erie, and B. C. McCoy, of Crawford county, on motion of John Douglass, were admitted to practice.

The following cases were disposed of:

Lewis Andrews vs. the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Mr. Biddle moved for a re-argument. Reasons filed.

Boland vs. Mason. Crawford. Submitted.

Klump vs. Dunn. Crawford. Argued by Brawley and Morrison for plaintiff in error, and Pettis contra.

Selden vs. the Merchant's National Bank. Crawford. Continued.

Fergon et al. vs. Venango. Argued by Jones for plaintiff in error, and Hall contra.

Wright et al vs. Davenport. Erie. Argued by Rawle and Derrickson for plaintiff in error, and Morshall and Walker contra.

The Court now adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The October term of this Court commenced yesterday. The list of Grand Jurors was called, but a quorum not answering no charge could be delivered. The petty jury list was also called.

H. Bucher Swope, Esq., District Attorney, announced the death of Hon. Robert C. Grier, in a few appropriate remarks. Judge McCandless responded in feeling and eulogistic terms, and a suitable minute was ordered to be prepared and engrossed upon the Court record.

The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

The Trial List.

The following is the list of cases to be tried at the present term:

Bills of Indictment.

United States vs. John W. O'Brien.
United States vs. Robert Woods, et al.
United States vs. Robert Woods, et al.
United States vs. Robert Woods, et al.
United States vs. Robert Woods, et al.
United States vs. Albert Glockner.
United States vs. Albert Glockner.
United States vs. Valentine Croft.
United States vs. Phillip Hartman.
United States vs. Wm. N. Sein.
United States vs. Geo. W. Jones, et al.
United States vs. Geo. W. Jones, et al.
United States vs. Joseph S. Duffy.
United States vs. Geo. W. Jones, et. al.
United States vs. Geo. W. Jones, et al.
United States vs. Chas. C. Taylor.
United States vs. James Dally alias Charles Chambers.
United States vs. James Dailey alias Charles Chambers.
United States vs. John F. Bennett et al.
United States vs. Michael Dougherty.
United States vs. Michael Dougherty.
United States vs. John G. Newkirk.
United States vs. Robert Mellor.
United States vs. Robert Mellor.
United States vs. Leopold Kuth.
United States vs. Jacob Hirschbaugham.
United States vs. John Griffin.
United States vs. John Holdstein.
United States vs. James Hinchy.
United States vs. Robert Beadling.
United States vs. Robert Beadling.
United States vs. George S. Munson.
United States vs. Henry Griffin.
United States vs. James Dailey alias Charles Chambers.
United States vs. Solomon J. Bear.
United States vs. Solomon J. Bear.
United States vs. Solomon J. Bear.
United States vs. Charles Chambers, *alias* James Dailey.
United States vs. John Franz.
United States vs. John F. Moss.
United States vs. John McDonald.
United States vs. John McDonald.
United States vs. Henry Thompson.
United States vs. B. H. Peterson.
United States vs. Henry Hertdt.
United States vs. Thomas Davis et al.
United States vs. Thomas Jones.
United States vs. Peter Schneider.
United States vs. John Adam Schneider.

Civil Cases.

United States vs. Wade Hampton, et al.
United States vs. Distillery of Daniel Mason, et al.
United States vs. Robert Woods, et al.
United States vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.
United States vs. Samuel Mason.
United States vs. Brewery and fixtures of J. Hoderich.
United States vs. Miles Realty, et al.
United States vs. Peter Smith.
United States vs. Christian Genkinger, et al.
United States vs. James Morrison.
United States vs. Fred. Boner et al.
United States vs. James O'Hare, et al.
United States vs. Isaac Hagerman, Lee C. Little et al.
United States vs. Jas. O'Rourke.
United States vs. Jas. Crilly, Jr., & Co., Crilly et al.
United States vs. some defendants.
United States vs. C. O. Hartung, 4 cases.
United States vs. C. O. Hartung, 4 cases.
United States vs. A. J. Bayless.
United States vs. Jos. Zimmermann.
United States vs. Cath. Carr.
United States vs. Fred. Boner, 2 cases.
United States vs. Mary Murphy.
United States vs. Sam. Moore.
United States vs. Max Hartung.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Bridget Dunning vs. C. H. Ihmsen, John Barry et al. and Wm. Mackey, Trespass and Ejectment. Defendants seized plaintiff's furniture on a constable's warrant, and the plaintiff complains that the furniture did not belong to the party to whom the rent was due. On trial.

Trial List for Tuesday.

78. (O. L.) Edgerton vs. Negley.
174. Dinsmore vs. Barker & Co.
205. Rea vs. Simmonds et al.
235. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Emrich.
236. Ambler vs. Sloan et ux.
245. Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs. Reno & Hopkins.
246. Ihmsen vs. Marshall.
248. Kaufman vs. Gorbach.
249. Donahue vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company.
117. Snodgrass vs. Biddle et al.

Common Pleas Courts—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The attention of this Court was occupied with the case of Dr. Max Livingston vs. Wm. E. Clark. Action to recover damages for the sinking of a coal flat. On trial.

Court No. 1—Case vs. Jacob H. Walter.

1. McCafferty vs. Lannahan.
2. Harzell vs. Stoner & Co.
3. Rea vs. Welsh.
6. Renna, vs. Morrison.
10. Kirk vs. Wilson.
12. McCrede vs. McCrede.
13. Sproul vs. Sproul.

Board of Health vs. Morgan, 8 cases.
Board of Health vs. Schmidt, 11 cases.
Board of Health vs. Conrady, 9 cases.
Board of Health vs. C. Wagner, 2 cases.
Board of Health vs. Bandy, 1 case.
Board of Health vs. Bein, 10 cases.
Board of Health vs. Taylor, 3 cases.
Board of Health vs. Friend, 3 cases.

Evening Leader to-day.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, October 17, 1870:

Joseph M. Carson to William Coleman, September 30, 1870. 111 feet 4½ inches by 151 feet on Duquesne Way and Barker's alley, with buildings.....$150,000

James P. Scott et al to James McIntosh, September 21, 1870, lot No. 3 in Samuel C. Jennings's plan of lots, Lower St. Clair township.....$300

John Sill to George Eckert, October 13, 1870; 30 by 100 feet on Spring Garden plank road, Seventh ward, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$5,500

Ellen Sears to Mattie McCracken, October 1, 1869; lot No. 17 in plan of lots laid out by St. Mary's Cemetery Company, Pittsburgh.....$500

Rev. M. Dominec to Catharine Paul; lot No. 56 in Rev. M. Dominec's plan of lots, Lower St. Clair township.....$350

William M. Thompson to James McConnell, June 21, 1870. 21 by 96 feet on Franklin street, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$700

John C. Risher to Hamilton E. Morton, July 29, 1870. 27 acres and 5 perches in Mifflin township.....$1,000

Joseph Douglass to H. E. Morton, June 18, 1867; 2 acres 114 perches in Mifflin township, with buildings.....$3,500

Margaret Lusk to Michael Cole, April 17, 1869; 16½ by 90 feet on Benton alley, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$600

George W. Hughes to William Thomas, September 24, 1870; 20 by 120 feet on Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, with buildings.....$3,800

William Anderson to Elliott Bard, May 18, 1867; 40 by 60 feet on Grant avenue, Second ward, Allegheny City.....$400

Michael Eichenlant to Johanna G. F